WESTERN RECORDER.

PRINTED UNDER THE PATRONAGE, AND FOR THE BENEFIT, OF THE WESTERN EDUCATION SOCIETY AND AUBURN THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY.

VOL. VII. [THOMAS HASTINGS, Editor.] UTICA, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 16, 1830. [HASTINGS & TRACY, Printers.] Nº 46.

COMMUNICATIONS.

For the Western Recorder.

RELIGIOUS FEELING.

Much alarm is often expressed during seasons of religious awakening, on the danger of taking animal excitement, as it is termed, for genuine religious feeling. Such is the nature of religion, and the infinite results connected with it, that of all other subjects of thought and feeling possible to man, this is the most adapted to awaken the attention of the mind, and engage the most entire attention of the soul. It is not then the mere fact, that men feel on this subject, that should be matter of surprise and alarm. The want of feeling is much more to be wondered at, and should occasion much more deep and solemn apprehension. It is the *nature* of the feeling, and not the *mere fact* that there *is* feeling, that should command our care and scrutiny.

Every man who is under the influence of religious feeling, will invariably make that feeling manifest; but it does not thence follow, that all who *seem* to feel, are, therefore, under the influence of genuine *religious* feeling. On this point there is a much to be lamented error among tender and feeling Christians. Some are so afraid of *animal* feeling, that they will labour to suppress *all* feeling, and seem to say, by their practice, that religion consists in an almost stoical insensibility. Angels may shout for joy over a repentant sinner; but the disenthralled captive from sin and hell must be as calm and unmoved, and so must his christian friends, as if their whole nature were simply intellectual. Men are much in danger, when they think they discover extremes in others, to run into the opposite extremes themselves. While it is true that there is *much feeling* that is not religious, it is at the same time true, that there cannot be *much religion*, where there is not much feeling. Would it not be better, then, and safer withal, instead of talking about too much feeling, and expressing our chilling fears about *animal* excitement, first to avail ourselves of these means of arousing men to attend to their souls, and place our centinals and safeguards at the point of danger, by inquiring carefully into the *nature* of the feeling.

We all know that men cannot have religion without feeling, seeing that all religion consists in love. By making war indiscriminately upon feeling, then, we do, almost as directly as possible, make war upon religion. Our Creator has formed us for feeling. The motives to action which he has addressed to us, are particularly adapted to operate upon the heart, and to awaken the profoundest sensibility. We must cease to be what God has made us, before we can be religious, and yet not feel deeply.

Let men feel, then. Every thing in heaven, earth, and hell, calls them to feel. Arouse their sensibilities by all the motives you can derive from the solemn realities of their present and prospective being. When you have succeeded in awakening deep anxiety, and you see the troubled soul heave with agony, and melt with seeming contrition; then investigate the *nature* of the feeling; inquire into its cause. An experienced and faithful minister or Christian will not easily be deceived. If the feeling is merely sympathetic, a little examination will show it. If it be the result of just and appropriate perceptions of the truth of God, this too will soon be seen. In either case, the course to be pursued, and the judgment to be formed, is plain and easy. Efforts made simply with a view to excite animal feeling, is a solemn trifling with the religion of heaven. Efforts made to suppress all feeling, and to convert man into a mere intellectual automaton, is to counteract both the designs and actual operations of the Almighty, and is a vain attempt to establish a philosophy, that is at once abhorrent to nature and contradicted by fact. Let us labour then to move sinners by all the means God has put into our power; and *when they are moved*, let us scrutinise their feelings, and we shall easily learn whether they are the result of just and appropriate views of truth, or whether they are the mere effervescings of natural sysmpathy.

P. Q. T.

Extracts for the Western Recorder.

"It is said of Vicet, a celebrated French preacher, that he preached in an open place in the city of Lyons, and that thousands were converted to God. So great was the religious excitement, that many gave up, for a time, all business, that they might attend to the concerns of their souls." Would it do for a man of the spirit of Vicet to preach in the park, in the city of New-York? What would the Christians and ministers of that city say?

"At a four days' meeting, held in the kirk of Shots, Scotland, June 20th, 1630," just two hundred years ago, "the closing sermon, which was preached on Monday, was attended with the hopeful conversion of nearly five hundred souls. The wonderful effect of this sermon is ascribed to the fact, that the night before was by most Christians spent in prayer." If private Christians would pray more for a blessing on the word, is it not possible that we should see greater effects?

"In the west of Scotland, under the preaching of a Mr. Dickson, in 1625, the truth was rendered so powerful, that great numbers were affected, and many were even prostrated by the power of their convictions. The wicked called this revival the Stewarton sickness."

"In Ireland, in 1628, there were remarkable revivals. People went from forty to fifty miles to meet together, and remained for several days together employed in various religious exercises."

May the simplicity and zeal which blessed the somewhat advanced period of the reformation, soon bless our day, and very great multitudes be turned to the Lord.

P. Q. T.

For the Western Recorder.

THE BIBLE.

I have seen something like the following in print, which is perhaps the best description of the *Bible* in a small compass, to be met with in the English language. N.

A nation must be truly blessed, if it were governed by no other laws than those of this blessed book. It is so complete a system, that nothing can be added to or taken from it. It contains every thing needful to be known or done. It affords a copy for a king, and a rule for a subject. It gives instruction and counsel to a senate, authority and direction to a magistrate. It cautions a witness, requires an impartial verdict of a jury, and furnishes a judge with his sentence. It sets the husband as lord of the household, and the wife as mistress of the table; tells him how to rule, and her how to manage.—It entails honour upon parents, and enjoins obedience upon children; it prescribes and limits the sway of the sovereign, the rule of the ruler, & the authority of the master; commands the subjects to honour, and the servants to obey; and promises the blessing and protection of its Author to all that walk by its rules. It gives directions for weddings and for funerals; it promises food and raiment, and limits the use of both. It points out a faithful and eternal Guardian to the departing husband and father; tells him with whom to leave his fatherless children, and in whom his widow is to trust; and promises a father to the former, and a husband to the latter. It teaches a man how he ought to set his house in order, and how to make his will; it appoints a dowry for the wife, and entails the right of the first born; and shows how the younger branches are to be left. It defends the rights of all, and reveals vengeance to the defrauder, over-reacher, and oppressor. It is the first book, the best book, and the oldest book in the world. It contains the choicest matter, gives the best instruction, and affords the greatest pleasure and satisfaction that ever were revealed. It contains the best laws and profoundest mysteries that ever were perused. It brings the best tidings, and affords the best comfort, to the inquiring and the disconsolate. It exhibits life and immortality, and shows the way to everlasting glory. It is a brief recital of all that is past, and a certain prediction of all that is to come. It settles all matters of debate, resolves all doubts, and eases the mind and conscience of all their scruples. It reveals the only living and true God, and shows the way to him; and sets aside all other gods, and describes the vanity of them, and all that put their trust in them. In short, it is a book of laws, to show right and wrong; a book of wisdom, that condemns all folly, and makes the foolish wise; a book of truth, that detects all lies, and confutes all error; and a book of life, that shows the way from everlasting death. It is the most compendious book in all the world; the most authentic and entertaining history that ever was published. It contains the most early antiquities, strange events, wonderful occurrences, heroic deeds, and unparallelled wars. It describes the celestial, terrestrial, and infernal worlds; the origin of the angelic myriads, human tribes, and infernal legions. It will instruct the most skilful mechanic, and the finest artist. It will teach the best rhetorician, and exercise every power of the most expert arithmetician; puzzle the wisest anatomist, and exercise the nicest critic. It corrects the vain philosopher, and guides the wise astronomer. It exposes the subtle sophist, and makes diviners mad. It is a complete code of laws, a perfect body of divinity, an unequalled narrative; a book of lives, a book of travels, and a book of voyages. It is the best covenant that ever was agreed on; the best deed that ever was sealed; the best evidence that ever was made, and the best testament that ever was signed. To understand it, is to be wise indeed; to be ignorant of it, is to be destitute of wisdom. It is the king's best copy, the magistrate's best rule, the house-wife's best guide, the servant's best directory, and the young man's best companion. It is the school-boy's spelling-book, and the young man's master-piece. It contains a choice grammar for a novice, and a profound treatise for a sage. It is the ignorant man's dictionary, and the wise man's directory. It affords knowledge for the witty, inventions for the ingenious, and dark sayings for the grave; and is its own interpreter. It encourages the wise, the warrior, the racer, and the overcomer; and promises an eternal reward to the conqueror. And that which crowns all is, that its Author is "without hypocrisy; in whom is no variableness, nor shadow of turning."

For the Western Recorder.

RETRENCHMENT, No. VI.

When great objects of a worldly nature are taken in hand, measures of an efficient character will be set on foot; means to any amount will be provided; men will encounter every hardship, suffer every species of privation, and brave every danger, seen and unseen, by land and by sea, till their whole work is accomplished. What perils and privations are encountered, both at home and abroad, in times of war? In one single war, millions and hundreds of millions will be expended, and this, not in saving life, but in destroying it; not in meliorating the condition of men, but in killing them by tens and hundreds of thousands; not by sending abroad the blessings of civilisation, but by sending sickness and distress and famine and bloodshed and desolation over the whole face of the countries of the belligerents. All this will be brought about comparatively with little difficulty. Money is nothing at such times.—Privations are nothing. Property is cheerfully sacrificed. Life itself is but a bubble, a song, a by word. Nothing can exceed the ardour of enthusiasm which prevails at such times; and the whole world, too, will applaud the devotees.

Would that some small portion of a sublimer wisdom, a power of self-denial, a holier zeal, were exerted for the salvation, the eternal salvation of perishing men! Then might we expect to see the latter day in all its glory. The treasures wasted in the recent wars of christendom, were far more than would have sufficed to send messengers of the gospel to every corner of the earth. Nay, the expenditures of the late war in our own country, might have amply sufficed for this purpose.

What a reproach is this, to the hundreds of thousands in this same country, who have enlisted under the banner of the great Prince of Righteousness! Brethren, will you be less wise and zealous and self-denying in the prosecution of the great work which he has given you to do? One thousand millions paid for bloodshed by your country in the last war! How much have you paid in an equal space of time, towards sending the gospel to the hundreds of millions of our race, who are perishing for lack of vision? Probably not one million. The ratio may be as one to a thousand! One dollar towards distributing the bread of life, for every thousand expended in hurrying souls into eternity by the hand of violence! Look at this, fellow Christian, and say whether you are not willing to begin in earnest to make sacrifices, in promotion of the cause of Christ. Look steadfastly, and decide the question.

A PRESBYTERIAN.

For the Western Recorder.

Mr. Editor—The remarks on "*Probation*," which appeared in the Recorder of the 19th ult. were of a peculiarly striking character. I do not say that they informed me of truths which I never before knew; but familiar truths were represented in such a manner, as made me realise them as I had never before done. We who profess to be Christians believe, that "the soul that *sinneth, it shall die*;" we believe, that "*all have sinned*;" consequently that all men are under the condemning sentence of God's holy law. If our creed is asked, respecting the gospel terms of salvation, we reply without hesitation—"He that believeth, and is baptised, shall be saved; but he that believeth not, *shall be damned*;" "He that believeth not, *is condemned already*." Thus we *believe*. Still in our daily intercourse with impenitent sinners, we treat them as if we thought they were living upon trial, which would *by-and-by* determine whether they would be judged subjects of condemnation or not; a condition widely differing from their real one, as presented in the passages of scripture just quoted.

Your correspondent, C. S. A. in the article under consideration, says, speaking of the impenitent sinner, "His real state, then, is that of a criminal awaiting capital punishment; the execution of his sentence being for a while suspended. Life is freely offered him."

Let us for a moment contemplate this just comparison. Here is a criminal condemned to be executed. We are informed that this awful sentence will be revoked, if he will comply with certain reasonable terms. But he refuses all compliance. We hear an ambassador earnestly and affectionately entreat him to accept of his release, upon the conditions proposed. To all entreaty he turns a deaf ear, and resolves to suffer execution.—How astonished we should be at such a spectacle! If we could have access to the poor man, should we not endeavour to persuade him to secure pardon immediately? But do we not see thousands of our fellow creatures going rapidly forward to eternity, under sentence of everlasting condemnation, and persisting in refusing compliance with the only terms on which they can be saved, though they are often and solemnly warned by God's faithful ambassadors, to "flee from the wrath to come?" This affecting sight is continually before our eyes, and yet how *unmoved* we are!

Look at the criminal again. *He is our dear relative.* How shall we feel and act *now?* Shall we not go to him, and with tears in our eyes, beseech him to save himself from the ignominy and torture of execution. We tell him how easy, how just, are the terms of reprieve from the sentence of death. He refuses to hearken to us; yet we will not give the matter up. As the day appointed for his execution draws nigh, our anxiety and interest for our friend increases to intense agony of feeling. We improve every opportunity to renew our entreaties; we urge upon him every motive which we think calculated to influence his mind to comply with our desires. Does he yet refuse; we cannot bear to leave him; there is too much interest at stake. We resolve to follow him to the scaffold; yea, even ascend it with him. We will not cease to beseech him to save himself from death, till the drop, falling, closes his probation.

But, Mr. Editor, we who profess to be *Christians*, live with our friends, our fathers and mothers, our brothers and sisters, who, we are conscious, possess characters, which render them candidates for that world where there is "weeping, and wailing, and gnashing of teeth;" with these we live day after day, in almost entire ease, and neglect faithfully to exhort them to flee to Jesus. Alas! why is it so?

Your's, respectfully,

JUVENIS.

Published by request of the Prudential Committee of the Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions.

From the Missionary Paper, No. 16.

FUTURE DESTINIES OF AMERICA,

AS AFFECTED BY THE DOINGS OF THE PRESENT GENERATION.

The following discussion forms the conclusion of the annual report of the Prudential Committee, which was presented to the Board at the 21st annual meeting, Oct. 6, 1830, and was read in public, on the evening of the next day. The Board directed that it should be printed, not only as a part of the report, but in other ways, according to the discretion of the Committee:—

Peculiar moral Characteristics of the present Times.

Every man of intelligence must be convinced, especially if he be alive to the great moral interests of his fellow creatures, that the character of the times, in which we live, is very peculiar. Observations of this kind have frequently been made heretofore; and yet there are certain distinctive marks of the present period, unlike those of any period that has preceded it. The same elements of character have often been exhibited; but never before, it is believed, in the same striking combinations.

While the power of united effort has been proved, by numerous and successful labours for the accomplishment of good, a most marvellous tendency has been observed in all sorts of evil, to coalesce, for the purpose of resisting truth, in all its benign and holy influences. The most heterogeneous materials have been used by the god of this world, in the erection of fortifications for the defence of his empire. The opposition to the gospel is lively, strenuous and malignant; and shows itself against every attempt to enlarge the limits of the church, and to bring new motives and new hopes to the minds of pagans. Among all the remarkable sights which the men of this generation have beheld, there is nothing more wonderful, than the ease and rapidity with which those forms of wickedness, which have been usually found discordant, have lately been associated together, and on terms of the greatest intimacy. Thus popery and infidelity, the most abject superstition and the most undisguised blasphemy, stand ready to aid each other, and to engage openly and violently, in the contest with true religion. All the ingredients of malevolence and impiety range themselves against God and his church, with a precision at least equal to that which is observed in chemical affinities. No sooner does an enemy of the truth hoist his colours, than all other enemies of the truth, though fighting under different banners, cheer him, as if by a sympathy not less quick and unerring, than a natural instinct. So prompt and discriminating a union of discordant elements marks a new era in the moral administration of the world. It is accounted for, at least in part, by the increased efficacy and energy of religion. In former times, the power of religion was seen indeed; but it was principally in the holy lives and self-denying labours of a few individuals, or of those who gave the character to a few small communities. The impious and profane seem not, with all their hatred of religion, to have imagined that it could ever become universal. They felt no apprehension that they should ever be put out of countenance for want of companions and abettors.

The case is different now. Christians have, for twenty or thirty years past, distinctly avowed the determination to labour for *the conversion of the world*. They have professed a full belief, that the time is rapidly approaching, when all men will be brought under the influence of the gospel; when nominally christian nations will be so reformed and purified, that vice, and infidelity, and superstition, and crime, and a merely secular profession of religion, will have disappeared, and been ultimately banished by the power of divine truth, operating kindly, but irresistibly, through the medium of correct public opinion, pervading a truly virtuous and pious community. In accordance with this belief, the friends of Christ have put into operation certain principles and causes, which are evidently adapted to change the condition of mankind; and the effects of these causes are already becoming manifest to the world. The principles of the bible have certainly been gaining influence among men for the last twenty-five years; and the enemies of the bible can easily see, that, if this rising influence should steadily increase, all opposition to it must be at last overwhelmed and utterly destroyed. Hence it is, that they are so ready to combine their exertions, and conspire together as one compact and consolidated body, for the purpose of limiting the progress of genuine christianity.—Wicked men are very willing to praise religion in the abstract, and often to decry superstition; but when the influence of religion comes so near them, as to threaten their peace and self-complacency, unless they change their course of life, and abstain from things heretofore deemed reputable and proper; against such an influence their hearts rise with a feeling of most determined resistance. In this way is it accounted for, by the most intelligent and observing Christians of Europe and America, that opposition to the gospel should have recently assumed so malignant an aspect. Every form of idolatry, however cruel, disgusting, and abominable, and however accompanied by the grossest immoralities; every mode of superstition, however debased, and prostituted to become the minister of sin, will find apologists in christian communities. Even the horrid inquisition, with its annual *auto da fe*, and its host of victims, would appear quite tolerable to not a few among us, if compared with such a state of feeling in the community, as should call forth a general expression of concern and compassion for any man, who was not upright, conscientious, irreproachable, temperate in all things, serious, prayerful, obviously preparing for heaven, and *looking unto Jesus, as the author and finisher of his faith.*

If these views of the present state of things are correct, it is obvious, that, as the power of religion shall increase, the opposition will likewise increase, at least in equal proportion; unless God should see fit to restrain the violence which is so naturally called into existence. That religion is steadily to increase henceforward, there is much reason to hope; perhaps we ought to say, there is abundant reason to believe: that it will ultimately prevail, we are not to doubt for a moment.

Propriety of looking at the future Condition of our Country.

While acting in behalf of a large portion of the christian community in the United States, it will not be deemed improper to direct our thoughts to the future destinies of our country. Such an investigation, if properly conducted, cannot be a useless employment; especially as the success or the want of success, of this institution, and of similar associations for benevolent purposes, will materially affect the future condition, not only of America, but of all mankind.—Our exertions may naturally be expected to receive some impulse from a consideration of the vast consequences to flow from them.

If an authoritative sanction were necessary to justify our looking forward, and estimating the value of present effort by the results hereafter to be seen, we have many such sanctions in the bible. The great lawgiver of the ancient dispensation urged the people of Israel, by many most affecting considerations, to bear in mind the influence of their own conduct upon the condition of their prosperity. Almost every prophet sounds the trumpet of alarm, and raises its most terrific notes, when calling attention to the fact, that the present conduct of the people was to fix the destiny of generations to come; and our Saviour himself reprehends the dulness of those who witnessed his ministrations, and yet were not able to discern the signs of the times.

It is not presumption, then, it is not vain curiosity, for us to look forward, and form some opinion of the probable condition of the people of America, and of the bearing which our own example and influence will have upon the future state of our beloved country.

Looking at the present condition of mankind with the light of history alone, there are three suppositions, which may be made, not without some plausibility, in regard to the character of the people of North-America, who shall speak the English language, when the whole continent shall be full of inhabitants. The first of these suppositions is, that the proportion then existing between morality and vice, truth and error, honesty and crime, religion and impiety, will be the same, or nearly the same, as at present; the second, that infidelity and wickedness will prevail, while the friends of God are reduced to a very small number, and driven into obscurity; and the third, that religion will pervade the land, in the length of it, till opposition shall have ceased, and the whole vast community shall wear the aspect, and exemplify the reality, of a nation, or rather a cluster of nations, consecrated to God, the grateful recipients of his bounty, and the honoured instruments of conveying his beneficence to other nations, rising to an equal state of glory and happiness.

(To be continued.)

From the Journal of the Am. Education Society.

MEETING OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

The following table will show the number of beneficiaries assisted, new applicants received, and funds appropriated by the Parent Society and its branches, for the quarter ending October, 1830:—

	No. Benefic.	No. New Appl. rec.	Total.	Sum Appro.	Institu.
Parent Society,	186	20	206	$8,841 00	20
Maine Branch,	22	6	28	466 00	6
N. H. Branch,	17	11	28	494 00	7
Conn. Branch,	44	4	48	877 00	6
Presb. Branch,	90	10	100	1,872 00	20
West. Res. Br.	6	1	7	234 00	1
West. Agency,	14	6	20	672 00	8
Total,	379	58	437	$8,456 00	68

STATE OF THE FUNDS.

Important Resolutions.—The following document will, we doubt not, be read with pain by many. The Board of Directors would rejoice to be relieved from the necessity of exhibiting so large a deficiency in the funds. It is due to the public, as well as themselves, that the truth should be freely and fully stated. The Society can live no longer than the christian community furnish it with the requisite support. At the same time, it is due to divine goodness to state, that the cause of this deficiency is owing, chiefly, to the fact, that a larger number of promising young men are seeking the patronage of the Society than ever before.—Are Christians afraid to have their prayers answered? Will they refuse to increase their "works," in proportion as their "faith" enlarges its desires? Is *this* the time to yield the vantage ground which they have gained, to the organised legions of superstition and infidelity, who are marching with rapid steps to take possession of the Lord's inheritance? It is *perfectly easy* for the church to supply this deficiency, and to increase the resources of the Society many fold, if all her members will consent to do but a little, and to do that little *immediately*. Shall this be *done?* Or shall the Society slacken its efforts, and say to its applicants, we cannot help you?

The Committee appointed to inquire into the present state of the funds of the Society, with a view to ascertain the probable ability of the Society to sustain its present engagements, and to meet the increasing demands which are made upon the treasury, respectfully report:—

That although there has been a regular increase of the current funds of the Society for several years, *that increase* has not been so great as the increase of applications for the patronage of the Society. The difference between the expenditures and receipts the last year, was nearly nine thousand dollars. During the two quarters of the present year, there has also been a deficiency. To meet this deficiency, and the balances due in preceding years, $6,842 35 were withdrawn from the permanent fund, as is stated in the last report, and in addition, a debt of twelve thousand dollars has been incurred. The Committee are of opinion, that it is wholly inexpedient to increase this debt by further loans. From the permanent fund, it seems to them, the money cannot be taken, after the responsibilities which the Board have already assumed, without a breach of trust to the original donors; and from other sources it should not be borrowed, if the Society is to be preserved from inextricable difficulty. The Board of Directors can go no farther than the resources placed at their disposal by the community, will enable them to go. In the judgment of the Committee, they cannot increase their present advances without an unwarrantable presumption upon the aid of others. The Committee therefore recommend to the Board the following resolutions:—

1. *Resolved*, That it is unwise to increase the present debts of the Society by further loans.

2. *Resolved*, That in order to meet the increasing applications for patronage, it is indispensable that a greater amount of contributions be derived from the friends and benefactors of this sacred enterprise.

4. *Resolved*, That the Secretary be instructed to make known the pecuniary wants of the Society, to all auxiliary and other societies contributing to the funds, and to request them to take immediate and vigorous measures to relieve the Society from its embarrassments.

5. *Resolved*, That the Treasurer be requested to make known the wants of the Society, to those beneficiaries who have finished their course of study, and whose obligations have not been cancelled, and affectionately and earnestly to request them, to remit to the Treasurer, the whole or any part of what they have engaged to refund, as their circumstances may permit.

6. *Resolved*, That the Secretary be directed to inform the several Branch Societies in New-England, (those out of New-England, defraying, at present, their own expenses), that this Board see no prospect of being able to supply the deficiencies in their respective treasuries at the next quarterly meeting, and request them to adopt measures to obtain a supply within their own limits.

7. *Resolved*, That the Secretary inform all young men under patronage in New-England, in the first and last stages of education, that it may be necessary for the Board to lessen the amount of their appropriations at the next quarterly meeting.

All which is respectfully submitted.

JOHN TAPPAN,
S. T. ARMSTRONG, } *Committee.*
E. CORNELIUS.

The following table exhibits the amount remitted to the Branches in New-England in 3 1-2 years.

Yr. ending.	Maine.	New-Hamp.	North West.	Conn.	Total.
May 1828	$622	$592	$130	$298	$1,642
" 1829	866	890	365	1,232	3,353
" 1830 & 1-2 '31	1,336	741	850	2,638	5,565
	$2,824	$2,223	$1,345	$4,168	19,560

During the same period there has been remitted to Branch Societies out of New-England, about $3,000, to supply their deficiencies.

From the Richmond Telegraph.

MORAL DIGNITY OF THE SABBATH SCHOOL ENTERPRISE.

The Sabbath school cause is of late assuming an importance and a moral dignity, in the estimation of the public, which it has never before attained in this or in any other country. The power of its machinery is beginning to be felt, and to be more justly appreciated than ever before. The first generation that was brought under its happy influences among us, is just approaching the verge of manhood; and it furnishes thousands of living witnesses, and a visible demonstration of the excellence of the system. Within five years, there has been, all over the land, a great revolution of public sentiment in their favour. *Then*, not only was the mass of the world indifferent or opposed to them, but a few very conscientious Christians regarded them as of doubtful propriety and influence. But *now*, almost all hearts and hands, in the church and out of it, (except infidels), are cheerfully devoted to their support. Five years ago, the American S. S. Union was hardly organised; was without funds, and had in its connexion not more than thirty or forty thousand scholars. Now, it has nearly a hundred agents in the various departments of its service, and holds in its connexion nearly half a million of scholars. From the best data furnished in the annual reports, it is estimated, that eighteen thousand teachers and scholars of Sabbath schools have been made the hopeful subjects of divine grace, during the last six years, in the United States. Every teacher ought to be stimulated to more fervent prayer, and to more hearty effort, by this fact. All his exertions, as means, should aim directly to the conversion of his class.

The Sabbath school enterprise possesses a moral dignity and importance, at this time, which it has never before had. This is our position: It is illustrated by the following facts. It is an enterprise high in favour with almost all. Men of all professions and all religions, acknowledge its excellence, and devote themselves to its interests. Senators in our national Congress have become superintendents: Legislators and Counsellors of State are becoming teachers of classes. The Judges of our highest courts, and the ablest advocates at the bar, have not only borne uniform testimony in favour of them, as important instruments for the improvement of the people; but they, with our senators and counsellors, are come to feel it not unworthy of them to lay aside, on the sacred Sabbath, their robes of office, the statute book, and the affairs of state, and to accommodate their address and language to the level of infantile capacities. The same talents which at one time are holding a listening senate in silent admiration, are employed through the recess of public business in imparting instruction from the oracles of God in the village Sabbath school. This is well. Such examples are noble. Would that many more of those, whose province it is to give the tone to public sentiment, would imitate them. But we acknowledge with regret, that such examples, though noble, are not numerous. Many of those, who, in a general sense are called politicians, pursue quite a different policy on this subject.—They affect to look down from their fancied sublimities upon Sabbath schools and Sabbath school teachers, and in fact, upon all the benevolent enterprises of the day, with indifference, at least, if not with contempt. But they evidently have not viewed these enterprises in the whole length and breadth of their moral power. They have not considered their power to make good citizens as well as good Christians, when accompanied with God's blessing.

We advance the opinion, with a firm belief in its soundness, that Sabbath schools, bible, tract, and missionary operations, where they are carried on with fidelity, are doing more for the general improvement of the people; more for the encouragement of industry and sober habits, and more for the support of virtue and the prevention of crime, than all the laws, and statutes, and penal codes of all the mere politicians in the land.

Again. The importance which public opinion ascribes to the Sabbath school cause, may be estimated by considering the amount of liberality, talents and personal service, pledged, during the last eight or nine months, for its encouragement. We now refer to the resolutions of last May, which aims to plant a Sabbath school in every neighbourhood in the vast valley of the west; an extent of country embracing almost half of the area of the United States. The manner in which this resolution has every where been met; the cordiality with which all classes, denominations and professions have entered into it, clearly demonstrate the high dignity and importance which all ascribe to the cause. Our most intelligent men of business are bestowing their thousands upon it. Our ablest men from the desk are doing the same, or are giving months and years of gratuitous labour at their own expense to carry forward the enterprise. Professional men in every department of life are contributing their substance and their influence, (though there are many, very many, who have not, as yet, come forward to their share of the work); and several persons from the older states, foregoing the comforts of home and friends, have freely given *themselves* to be teachers and pioneers in the work. It is indeed a great work. There is need of much self-denial, and of many more such examples; and many more there *must* be, before it can be accomplished.

3. The amount of talents and learning that has been enlisted by the Sabbath school enterprise, for writing books for children, marks a new era in the literature of this age and country, as well as demonstrates the high importance which the learned ascribe to the cause. Let any man, who is thirty years old, compare the books now in the hands of children, with those which were put into his hands when he was a child; and let him estimate the different influence which the former will inevitably have in the formation of character. More books for children have been published by means of the Sabbath school system, during the last ten years, in this country, than were published for the same class of readers, during the preceding fifty. Their influence is inestimable—incalculable. To know its full extent we must wait till a generation which has used them shall have grown up to manhood.

* * *

DIVINITY OF CHRIST.

I cannot find, in the lively oracles, a single distinctive mark of Deity, which is not applied without reserve or limitation, to the only begotten Son. "All things whatsoever the Father hath are *his*." Who is that mysterious Word, which was "in the beginning with God?" Who is the Alpha and Omega, the beginning and ending, the first and the last, the Almighty? Who is he that knows what is in man, because he searches the deep and dark recesses of the heart? Who is the Omnipresent, that has promised, "wherever two or three are gathered together in my name, there am I in the midst of them?" the light of whose countenance is, at the same moment, the joy of heaven and the salvation of earth? Who is encircled by the seraphim on high, and "walks in the midst of the golden candlesticks?" Who is in this assembly? in the assemblies of his people? in every worshipping family? in every closet of prayer? in every holy heart? Whose "hands have stretched out the heavens, and laid the foundations of the earth?" Who hath replenished them with inhabitants, and garnished them with beauty; having created all things that are in both, "visible and invisible, whether they be thrones or dominions, or principalities or powers?" By whom do "all things consist?" Who is the Governor among the nations, having on his vesture and on his thigh a name written, "King of Kings, and Lord of Lords?" Whom is it the Father's will that "all men should honour, even as they honour himself?" Whom has he commanded his angels to worship? whom to obey? Before whom do the devils tremble? Who is qualified to redeem millions of sinners "from the wrath to come," and preserve them, by his grace, to his everlasting kingdom? Who raiseth the dead, "having life in himself, to quicken whom he will," so that at his voice, "all who are in their graves shall come forth;" and death and hell surrender their numerous and forgotten captives? Who shall weigh in the balance of judgment the destinies of angels and men? dispose of the thrones of paradise? and bestow eternal life? Shall I submit to the decision of reason? Shall I ask a response from heaven? Shall I summon the devils from their "chains of darkness?" The response of heaven sounds in my ears; reason approves; and the devils confess. This, O Christians, is none other than the GREAT GOD, OUR SAVIOUR.

Indeed, my brethren, the doctrine of our Lord's divinity is not, as a fact, more interesting to our faith, than as a principle, it is essential to our hope. If he were not "the true God," he could not be "the eternal life." When pressed down by guilt and languishing for happiness, I look around for a deliverer, such as my conscience, my heart, and the word of God, assure me I need; insult not my agony, by directing me to a creature, to a man, a mere man like myself! A creature! a man! My Redeemer owns my *person*. My immortal spirit is his *property*.—When I come to die, I must commit it into his hands. My soul! my infinitely precious soul, committed to a mere man! I would not thus entrust my body to the highest angel who burns in the temple above. It is only the "Father of Spirits," that can have property in spirits, and be their refuge in the hour of transition from the present to the approaching world. In short, the divinity of Jesus is, in the system of grace, the sun to which all its parts are subordinate, and all their stations refer; which binds them in sacred concord, and imparts to them their radiance, and life, and vigour. Take from it this central luminary, and the glory is departed; its holy harmonies are broken; the elements rush to chaos; the light of salvation is extinguished forever!"—*Dr. Mason.*

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From the New-York Observer.

MACKINAW.

If Quebec is the Gibraltar of North-America, Mickinaw is only second in its physical character, and in its susceptibilities of improvement and strength, as a military post. It is a beautiful island, or great rock, nine miles in circumference, planted in the middle of the strait of the same name, connecting Lake Huron and Lake Michigan; itself crowned with a cap three hundred feet above the surrounding waters. This elevation was worked into a temporary fort the last war; now called Fort Holmes, and is the place to which, by incredible exertion, the British drew some cannon in a night up the rocky and almost perpendicular steep in the rear of the island, and the next morning surprised our fort below by demanding a surrender, which was unavoidable. The harbour makes a crescent, apparently as perfect as if it had been drawn by art; the tips of its horns being about three fouths of a mile asunder. The town itself, for the most part, lies directly on the crescent, near the water's edge, and under the towering rock which sustains the fort above.

The island of Mackinaw is covered principally with forests. The shores are made of small pebbles, without a single particle of pulverised substance to cloud the transparent waters which dash upon them. So clear are the waters of these lakes, that a white napkin, tied to a lead, and sunk thirty fathoms beneath a smooth surface, will show itself as distinctly as when three feet below.

TEMPERANCE.

From the Connecticut Observer.

CIRCULAR.

The Executive Committee of the Connecticut Temperance Society, would congratulate the friends of religion and humanity, on the progress which the temperance cause is making, in our own state and nation, and in foreign lands. They would express their gratitude to those who have aided them in sustaining their agent in his important labours during the past season. They are persuaded that the good resulting from his labours, needs only to be known, to draw forth a sufficient contribution to sustain him in the field the remainder of the year, for which he is employed. An important subject of enquiry is now agitating the public mind, viz: Is the traffic in ardent spirits consistent with christianity? Is it right for a man to deal in an article which is the cause of a vast amount of pauperism, madness, crime, wretchedness, and mortality? Can a man be accounted a Christian, and can he hope for acceptance with God in the day of judgment, who, against the light now shed upon this subject, will be a vender of ardent spirits, except, as other poisons are vended, for the express purpose of counteracting disease? The testimony of venders who have witnessed the evils of the trade, is, at this time, desirable. One merchant of high standing has declared, that he is fully satisfied, that his business of thirty years, has not only reduced many families to wretchedness and want, but has swept one hundred of his neighbours to an untimely grave. Another, on hearing this declaration, has remarked, that his business has been, he is persuaded, for the time, equally destructive; and he can therefore no longer continue it with the hope of acceptance at the judgment day. The Committee would therefore invite such merchants in the state as are impressed with the evils of the trade, to communicate their views and feelings on the subject, with such important facts as have fallen under their notice, by letter, to the Secretary of the Society, with liberty to the Committee to make such use of them as they please. No names, however, will be given to the public. Such communications, it is believed, are called for by benevolence. Had the apothecaries in our land, for thirty years, vended a drug which they had supposed to be good, but which they had now ascertained to be bad, and awfully destructive of human life, surely it would be their duty to come before the public with such facts as were in their possession, and both dissuade the public from seeking, and their brethren of the trade from offering again the deleterious article. In ordinary cases, one exhibition of its dread effects would be sufficient. If in this case greater difficulties are to be overcome, a greater array of appalling facts must be produced.

Per order of the Committee,

J. MARSH, *Sec'ry.*

Election.—The struggle is over, and it is presumed there has never been any thing of the kind in this city, (New-York), which approached so near to desperation and madness. It has all been done by high pressure. There is no doubt, a triumph. But on whichever side it has turned, it reflects no honour on the triumphant party. It is emphatically the triumph of RUM. Such dissipation and revelry, we have never witnessed in the streets of any city. What it was in the multitude of places where the *signals* were hung out, we are unable to tell. But when the third day of election was past, we had hopes that we should see no more of it. In this, however, we were disappointed. The successful candidates must give a treat. Their houses must be thrown open, and a cold collation given. All their constituents who wish must have free access. And what a pity that all this could not have been done upon the *cold water* painciple. But no, RUM laid the foundation, *rum* raised the superstructure, and *rum* must put on the capstone. If there is credit due to any party, it is to the unsuccessful, for their defeat must have been the consequence of not having furnished the requisite quantity of RUM.—*Gen. of Temp.*

"*Temperance Recess.—No Ardent Spirits sold here.*"—This sign is exhibited on a handsome printed placard in State street, Albany, on the right hand, in passing up street towards the capitol. It is a neat victualing and grocery establishment, kept by Thomas J. Greene, who has long conducted business in this manner, from a conviction of duty. Hot coffee supplies the place of poison; and the result is a respectable set of customers, instead of tipplers and brawlers.—*ib.*

A Temperance Tavern is kept by Mr. Brown, North-Market street, Albany, nearly opposite the 4th presbyterian church. It is a convenient stand for accommodating country farmers, who carry their produce to Albany for a market. Mr. B. expected to sacrifice his pecuniary interests to the principle he had adopted. For a time he found a decline of business; but at present finds it on the increase. Considering the *kind* of custom he has, he thinks he does better than he could by selling. Sober people have good appetites, keep their teams well fed, and can afford to pay. He has the satisfaction of persuading some to love coffee, who formerly thought they must have rum. He also gets some customers from principle. A traveller lately called at his bar for brandy. "We have none, sir." Any gin? "No sir." Any rum? "No sir." Then this is the tavern for me, said the stranger, who had lugged his baggage a mile to find the place.—*ib.*

Temperance Groceries and Taverns.—It is becoming apparent to all who are anxiously watching the progress and prospects of the temperance cause, that all past and present and future efforts, will fail of banishing distilled spirits from the land, unless temperance stores and taverns are supported. And this must be done by the decided patronage of the friends of temperance. Indeed, in those towns where the work has been accomplished, this has been the ultimate stand taken, the crowning effort, the struggle identified with victory.—*ib.*

INTELLIGENCE.

From the Boston Recorder.

LETTER FROM MR. BREWER.

Smyrna, August 27, 1830.

Messrs. WILLIS & RAND.—Dr. Korck's schools of 700 children in Syra are doing well. Mr. King, while waiting for the evacuation of Athens by the Turks, remains still at Tinos, where he has a female school of nearly 60. Our own still remains stationary at 100, for want of sufficient funds to obtain school-rooms, masters, &c. However, we trust shortly to increase the number, as not the slightest obstacle is likely to be thrown in our way by the Turkish authorities. Indeed it appears that very hopeful changes are going on among the Mahometans. I refer not merely to their exterior habits, such for instance as dress, &c. (an example of which I saw this morning in the French shoes and ribbed stockings of some officers), but the indifference and even partial approbation with which those hear the gospel preached by Mr. Wolff, who a few years ago, would have been ready to stone him to death. We have nothing particularly encouraging among the Jews of this city, but I have listened with deep interest to the address of this devoted missionary and a few of his brethren, since he has been with us. I rejoice to find, notwithstanding any peculiar views he may entertain, (in common indeed with some eminent clergymen in England), he does not suffer Christ *glorified* to exclude Christ *crucified* from his discourses. Should intelligence received at Malta justify, he purposes to make a short visit to the United States, and passing through the churches, endeavour to stir up an interest in behalf of God's ancient people. If he should be permitted to come among you, pray the God of Abraham to render his visit useful in promoting the salvation of both Jews and Gentiles. Your's, in the fellowship of the gospel,

JOSIAH BREWER.

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From the New-York Observer.

SYNOD OF NEW-YORK.

Narrative of the State of Religion in the bounds of the Synod of New-York.

The church of God presents to every truly enlightened mind an object of the most lively interest. Her conflicts and triumphs, her progress in the face of the gates of hell, and her happy influence upon all that is dear and estimable to man, hold her up to the admiration of all who love her gates. In reviewing the operations of God's divine and holy providence, during the past year, towards that part of his heritage embraced within our bounds, the Synod have to record mercies and judgments, but mercy has triumphed over judgment. The past year, to many of our churches, has been a year of the right hand of the Most High. Jehovah has gone forth in the chariot of his gospel, and triumphed gloriously over many of the enemies of his cross. We have not had it in our power for some years, to record so many revivals of religion. The churches which have been signally favoured, are the following:—

In the *Long-Island Presbytery*, a pleasing work of grace has recently commenced in the congregation of South-Hampton, which is spreading its salutary influence over the east end of the island.

In the *Presbytery of Hudson*, Ridgebury, Centreville and West-Town have experienced a time of refreshing from the presence of the Lord. The work in these congregations, which commenced last October, and continued for about three months, has been very powerful. The Spirit came down like a mighty rushing wind. One hundred and thirty have been added to the church in West-Town, fifty to Centreville, and fifty to Ridgebury, as the fruit of this revival. Gentle showers of heavenly influence have fallen upon Goodwill, Middletown and Monroe congregations, in this Presbytery.

The congregations in the *North-River Presbytery*, upon which the Spirit has been poured out, are Marlborough, Poughkeepsie, Cold-Spring and Pleasant-Valley. In Poughkeepsie, one hundred have been hopefully born into the kingdom; sixty have been added to the communion in Marlborough, and eighty in Pleasant-Valley.

Though no special revival has occurred within the bounds of the *Bedford Presbytery*, gradual accessions have been made to the communion of the churches; and they are walking in the fear of the Lord and the order of the gospel.

Brooklyn and Sweet-Hollow, and the coloured church in the *Presbytery of New-York*, have been remembered in mercy by the great head of the church. In Brooklyn, seventy-four have been hopefully redeemed from the dominion of sin, and have been received among God's covenant people, as the fruit of this blessed shower of divine influence. Sixty in Sweet-Hollow have come out from the world, and declared what God has done for them. While we specify these congregations as specially favoured, it is cheering to state that the churches of Canal-street, Spring-street, and Jamaica, have not been passed by. Very pleasing and large additions have been made to their communion, and they are walking in the peace and order of the gospel. The whole work calls for the liveliest gratitude; and to God be all the praise.

We are naturally led to enquire what are the means the Spirit has owned in bringing about these happy results, and in preserving the general order and harmony of the churches? The word of God, dispensed in its purity and simplicity, ever has been and ever will be the great means in the conversion of souls, and in building up the Redeemer's kingdom. It is very gratifying to state that no heresies have risen up to disturb the peace or corrupt the purity of the church. The faith once delivered to the saints, has been left sacred. Prayer meetings, both male and female, and the monthly concerts on the first and second Mondays of each month, have been kept up with regularity, and observed with interest. The voice of supplication has entered the ears of the Lord of Sabaoth, and in answer to prayer he has sent down the Holy Spirit upon his church. Bible class and Sabbath school instruction have received increasing attention, and God has smiled in an especial manner upon these pious efforts. Very many of the subjects of the revivals have been collected from Sabbath schools. There is scarcely a congregation without one school, and in some there are ten. They embrace from fifty to six hundred children in each congregation.

The Synod, at its last meeting, passed a number of very important resolutions recommending increased attention to catechetical instruction, and urging on families and sessions the duty of using the Westminster Catechism, in training up the children and youth of the church. Many of the churches have paid special attention to these resolutions. Not only have the baptised children been catechised, but the parents and children have been assembled and addressed upon the subject of their relative duties and responsibilities. The session of the church in Brooklyn report, that they have held two meetings of this kind; that they were numerously attended and highly blessed in their practical results. Wherever the resolutions have been complied with, the most happy consequences have followed. The mind has been stored with these excellent formularies, and guarded against the many errors in doctrine that are spreading wide their deleterious influence; and in many instances, the understanding has been savingly enlightened, and the heart turned unto God.

In some of the congregations, infant schools have been formed and crowned with success. The benevolent and moral enterprises of the day, notwithstanding the pecuniary embarrassment which has pressed heavily upon our land, have been supported with interest and liberality in most of our congregations.

The cause of temperance, a cause which meets the approbation of the patriotic citizen as well as the friend of God, has gained a signal triumph during the past year. The enlightened farmer, the enterprising merchant, the distinguished physician and able statesman, have all combined their efforts with the church of God, in urging forward this triumph. The Synod cannot contemplate this happy result, without devout gratitude to almighty God, who has thus graciously interposed to save our country.

The efforts to preserve the Sabbath, the sacred charter of our civil and religious liberty and best guardian of domestic happiness, from destruction, have been crowned with partial success.

While we review with much satisfaction these means, and the favour which God has shown to them, it is painful to trace the obstinacy and rebellion of the human heart. It is painful to witness the untiring efforts that rational man makes to rob himself of every well grounded hope of happiness here and hereafter. The spirit of the world, so blighting to piety, so paralysing to benevolent enterprise, is exercising an awful sway in some of our congregations.

In closing this brief narrative, the Synod feel constrained to say, let us not relax in our exertions, or grow weary in well doing, believing that the interests of Zion lie near the heart of the Son of God, and that in due season we shall reap if we faint not.

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Persia.—The labours of Martyn and Wolff at Shiraz have exerted some influence. The Ashugh Aref, a mahomedan sect who have great influence over the lower orders, pay little regard to the laws of the Prophet, and are eagerly seeking to become acquainted with other religions. They frequently devote themselves to the reading of the new testament. They find difficulty in understanding the old testament, which is in the Arabic language, and "burn with a fervant desire of having a Persian version."

New-Zealand.—Intelligence has been received to the 8th of March last, that the prospects of the mission were more favourable. Two men and one woman have been admitted to the church at Pyhea; meetings for religious conversation and prayer are held every evening. The admission of these three converts has been the means of awakening others. About thirty men and boys attended the first "inquiry meeting," as it may be called with propriety; several of the natives spoke in favour of vital religion; the serious natives meet at each others houses alternately, for prayer and conversation; the performances at a stated female prayer meeting are said to be very affecting. Peter, a native, has been out on several missionary tours, and is thought to be useful. There had been a war among the natives, enkindled by the immoral conduct of an English whaler; but by the efforts of the missionaries, peace had been restored.

Sandwich Islands.—Rev. H. Brigham, in a letter to the Directors of the London Society, in behalf of the American mission, says—"The bad effects in this quarter of the ill-designed reports which have been put in circulation in the christian and literary world, respecting this mission, have been, like the spirit which dictated them, *small;* while the good which they have indirectly accomplished," in various ways which he specifies, "has been comparatively *great.*—The enemy predicted civil war, poverty and famine, as the speedy and certain effects of our influence at the islands. Instead of these, peace pervades our borders; commerce floats safely around our unbloody shores; trade, since our arrival, has increased five hundred per cent; one hundred and forty ships are annually supplied with refreshments, and the humblest peasant sings a far more cheerful song than when our work began." Mr. B. continues the history of the reformation through various other particulars, detailing facts sufficient, one would think, to convince the veriest unbeliver, that there is no agency like that of the gospel in the work of civilisation, and improving the social state.—*Ch. Mirror.*

Demarara.—Rev. Joseph Ketley gives a very interesting account of a visit to Fort island, in the neighbourhood of Demarara. He found the people very zealous and intent upon the possession of means of religious instruction. They have built and finished a neat chapel, and commenced the erection of a vestry; and are engaged in building a "missionary packet," designed to carry the missionaries from town to Fort-island, and also to other islands in the Essequebo river. Mr. K. had large, solemn, and attentive audiences, and "was privileged to baptise nine adults," of whom two were Indians. The sentiments and feelings, developed by his intercourse with different classes, show that they are taught of God, and their sacrifice and self-denial indicate the true spirit of the gospel.—*ib.*

Ordination of a French Pastor.—February 3, at Rev. Dr. Winter's meeting-house, in London, Rev. Peter Lewis Charlemagne Caillate was ordained to the ministry, with a view to labour as assistant to Rev. Colany Nee, in an extensive district in the department of Aisne, in France.

Bible Society.—At the regular monthly meeting of the managers of the American Bible Society yesterday, (4th inst.) the Board had the satisfaction of meeting their Secretary, the Rev. Dr. Milnor, who has returned from England within a few days past. Dr. Milnor attended the annual meeting of the British and Foreign Society, as delegate from the American Society. He was received in England, by all descriptions of people with whom he associated, as well as by the institutions which he attended, with the strongest marks of esteem and respect. He was present at a large number of charitable anniversaries, at which, by particular request, he made addresses, which were received with much approbation. Dr. Milnor made a most interesting report to the managers of his mission; for which, and for his services, they unanimously voted a resolution of thanks. A very interesting part of the report was composed of an address to him, on taking leave of his friends in London, by the right hon. Lord Bexley, one of the vice-presidents of the British and Foreign Bible Society, in which the best feelings were expressed towards our country, as well as our institutions. We are gratified that the report is to be published by the Managers; and we are confident it will be read with much interest.—*N. Y. Daily Adv.*

How to get a Sabbath School Lesson.—We were in a family last summer, in which the mother, every Sabbath evening, took the lesson that her children were to recite the next Sabbath, and divided it into five portions, one of which was to be committed during each of the five successive days, and the whole reviewed thoroughly on Saturdays and Sabbath mornings. As soon after breakfast as she could arrange her household affairs, she would gather all her younger children around her, and furnish each with some employment to busy their hands, and then call upon one to read the portion of their lesson which had been assigned for that day.—Each in turn, mother and children, would now see how much could be repeated from hearing it read once. The mother would then explain the difficult parts, and the children asked questions till all were satisfied. Then it was read again, and again they would repeat what they could remember. In this way the lesson was soon impressed indelibly upon their memory, and the children so interested in the mode of doing it, that they all anticipated more from the hour assigned for the Sabbath school lesson, than from any other in the day.

May not this or some other similar plan be adopted in every family, which will render the effort of committing the lesson for the Sabbath school far more pleasant and profitable?

Free Course to the Word.—We understand that during the month of September, the American Bible Society issued more than 30,000 copies of the holy scriptures, and that most of them went into the valley of the Mississippi.—Put a bible in every family; keep it there; let it be read and understood, and such families will rarely be proselyted by Jesuits or Nashoba reformers.

The Oriental Christian Spectator is printed at the mission press in Bombay, under the superintendence of the American missionaries at that station; and in style of printing and quantity of matter, it does not fall short of any of the monthly journals of our own country. It is a notable monument of the industry and talents of our missionaries, and a happy indication that the blessings of literature and religion may again be enjoyed in the oriental world by their instrumentality.

REVIVALS.

The present time in this vicinity calls for peculiar watchfulness and searchings of heart. The tokens of the divine presence are becoming more and more manifest. While in some societies the trophies of redeeming grace have been multiplied; in others there have been, and still are witnessed, the occasional droppings of a milder influence, which seem to invite us to supplicate for more. Such circumstances, as we have often had occasion to remark, bring with them the pressure of immense responsibility. Christians ought to *feel* it. They *must* feel it, or consent to stand as stumbling blocks in the way of others. In ordinary times of sloth, the Master might well say to us, "Why stand ye here all the day idle?" But now that sinners are beginning to press into the kingdom of heaven, what must be said of those who throng the passage, without either entering in themselves, or permitting others to enter? These are solemn considerations. Reader, have you duly weighed them; and are you acting accordingly? The devices of the grand adversary are greatly multiplied, and often exceedingly subtle at such times; and there is no safety but in brokenness of heart at the foot of the cross. "*Keep thy heart with all diligence;* for out of it are the issues of life."

East-Hampton, L. I.—A precious revival, we understand, has for some time been prevailing in this place, some of the influences of which have extended to Sag-Harbour. The work prevails in different denominations. Farther particulars have not been communicated.

Revivals in New-England.—I was once myself a New-England pastor; and in this commonwealth, in one of its most enlightened and beautiful villages. I toiled for years with the ordinary, gradual blessings on my ministry.—But after Providence had removed me, and substituted a more faithful teacher in my place, I happened to return and spend a Sabbath in the former field of my labours. And what was the spectacle, do you think, which on that Sabbath I beheld? It was the spectacle—and a sublimer, a more joyous one I never saw—of more than eighty persons, new converts to the faith of the gospel, standing up together, and taking upon themselves the covenant of a congregational church, and then singing a song of praise for redeeming love! These were not fanatics. They were intelligent and considerate. These were *new converts;* and in the transformations of their character I saw proofs of power, higher than any power of the earth; sordid worldliness and covetousness changed into a generous charity and heavenly temper; imbittered, rancorous hostility into brotherly love; profligacy into temperance and purity; contempt of prayer and of all religion into the fervor of devotion and a glorying in the cross of Christ. Without doubt, as among church members of less rapid growth, some may have been self-deceived.—But, I trust, I shall never be disposed to point a finger of scorn at a scene, which, as Christ hath taught us, sends a thrill of joy and rapture through the hosts of cherubim and seraphim in heaven.

I could refer you to ten thousand such converts within a few years past in New-England. And why should it be thought incredible, that God should renovate and sanctify the heart of man? Our whole existence, as well as every object in nature, is a mystery and a wonder. It is, I believe, a general opinion among the ablest philosophers, that in every change in the natural world there is exertion of almighty power; for matter is inert in itself, motionless, dead; and the laws of nature have no efficiency to produce change. All that we mean by the laws of nature, are certain associations of events, or a certain order in their occurrence. There is still wanted a power to effect the change, to produce the event; and that power is found only in the Almighty. We talk, indeed, of the *powers* of matter; but who ever supposed that a ball or a world could set itself in motion, or continue its motion; or that particles of matter can arrange themselves into the form of a beautiful crystal, or into the various organs and parts of a plant or tree? Is it dead matter which fashions itself into the ten thousand vessels and fibres of our own body? If, then, God is operating throughout all nature; if his hand puts in motion every thing that moves; if every leaf and every blade of grass grows up under his agency; is it a thing incredible, that his should be the work of giving a pious direction to the heart of sinful man! Why should the *soul* be exempt from his kind and merciful agency, any more than the body? *Pres. Allen's Dudleian Lecture.*

EDUCATION.

From the American Citizen.

REPORT TO THE UTICA LYCEUM.

The following report was made to the Utica Lyceum, at their meeting, Oct. 25, 1830, by a committee appointed at a previous meeting:—

The Committee appointed to enquire into the state of the several schools in this village, report—

That for a satisfactory performance of the service assigned them, they deemed it important, either to visit each school while in session, or to have a personal interview with the respective teachers. The following facts are presented, as the result of their investigations, viz:—

The number of schoools in the village is	29
Number of persons employed as teachers and assistants,	46

Number of scholars enrolled,	1201
Do. in daily attendance,	1119
Do. not residents in the village,	74
Number of males,	633
Do. of females,	568

Of these schools, *eleven* are under the direction of male teachers, and *eighteen* under the superintendence of females. Six of the number may be included under the terms, academy, high schools, or seminaries. All the rest, except two infant schools, may be denominated private schools. *One* only, of the whole number, is a public school, in which are enrolled *but one hundred and thirty pupils.* To the support of this *one school*, is appropriated all the monies derived from the state and town treasuries for the support of common schools. From the literary fund of the state, a small appropriation is made to the academy. The other twenty-seven are established by individual enterprise, and depend for support entirely upon the number of pupils which they may happen to obtain.

The average amount which is paid quarterly for the instruction of pupils in the private schools, cannot be accurately stated, as the charges in the different schools vary to a considerable extent, and many pupils are provided for by private charity.

The amount which is paid for the annual rent of rooms and buildings, for the accommodation of all the schools collectively, is $2155.

According to the late census, the whole number of children in this village, under sixteen years of age, is 3129

Of these, the number under five years of age, is 1247

One half of this number (523) may be supposed to be under two years of age; deduct the other half, viz— 624

from the whole number, and there will remain, 2505

who are the proper subjects for school instruction.

The number at present enrolled in the schools, as above stated, is 1201

From this number deduct non-residents, 74

And there will remain, 1127

Which being deducted, leaves 1378

children who are not embraced in any of the schools. On these facts, your committee forbear to comment.

Various other facts, intimately connected with the interests of common education, were also presented to the observation of your committee; but as they were not embraced in the specific object of this appointment, the committee did not deem it expedient to detail them in this report.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

Utica, October 25, 1830.

Committee of Correspondence.—The following gentlemen were appointed a committee of correspondence, at the late Convention of the Friends of Education, in this village:—

Rev. D. C. Lansing, D. D. S. D. Dakin, Esq. W. H. Maynard, Esq. C. Bartlett, Rev. G. W. Bethune, T. S. Gold, Esq., *Utica:* Rev. J. Frost, Rev. G. W. Gale, *Whitesborough:* B. P. Johnson, Esq. O. C. Grosvernor, *Rome:* Gerrit Smith, Esq. *Peterboro':* A. J. Yates, *Chittenango:* Rev. N. Prime, *Westchester Co:* John Griscom, LL. D. S. W. Leton, *New-York:* Rev. J. Penny, A. Samson, Esq. *Rochester;* J. Wadsworth, J. W. Beman, *Geneseo:* Rev. E. Nott, D. D. *Schenectady:* Rev. A. Proudfit, D. D. *Salem:* J. Clark, Esq. *Waterloo:* J. Clowes, LL. D. *Hempstead, L. I.* J. Fine, Esq. *Ogdensburgh:* R. Charles, M. D. *Angelica:* J. J. Thompson, Esq. *Goshen:* R. Wilkinson, *Duchess County.*

WESTERN RECORDER.

UTICA: NOVEMBER 16, 1830.

Sabbath School Books.—Is there no danger, that in the multiplication of Sabbath school books and manuals of instruction, the spiritual interests of the children will be proportionably neglected? There is imminent danger of this, unless we are greatly deceived. Not that books are actually becoming too numerous, or helps too abundant. Let them be increased to almost any extent, to meet the current demand. But then the work of selection; this is every day becoming more difficult. Some of the books are suitable for the Sabbath; others are more of a miscellaneous character, intended expressly for ordinary reading. Some of the question books are intended for classes that are ignorant, and teachers who are inexperienced; others are adapted to those who have made considerable advances in knowledge. Among the books that are strictly religious, there is also no little variety of character. Some address themselves chiefly to the understanding; others speak directly to the heart; and there are others still, that make their appeal through the medium of fiction. And we may add, that besides the publications of the American Union, the country is flooded with small books, good, bad, and indifferent, some of which are liable, through various causes, to find their way into Sabbath school libraries.

On the other hand, the mind, the tempers, and the circumstances of children, are exceedingly various. Some are serious; others are volatile. Some have a taste for reading; others are destitute of such taste. Some are highly susceptible of cultivation; others are dull at every thing but mischief. In short, there is as great a difference among children as among books; and it becomes highly important, therefore, that the business of discrimination be well attended to. Many of the existing libraries, no doubt, require that their contents should be thoroughly sifted. A gentleman who has paid much attention to this subject, informs us, that in one of the Sabbath school libraries of a flourishing village, in this part of the state, he actually found the volumes of Don Quixotte!—Nor is it sufficient that libraries are well selected. They must be well managed. The teacher who should make any thing like a fortuitous distribution, from the most perfect library that can be imagined, would be highly culpable for his negligence. The book should in every case be strictly adapted to the scholar.

As to question books, and other helps for the teacher and scholar, we have but a single observation to make. Any thing of this kind, which insensibly draws off their attention from the spiritual meaning and fulness that are contained in the pages of inspiration, should be regarded with peculiar suspicion. It is easy, in the business of instruction, to multiply words without knowledge; and easier still to communicate that knowledge which "puffeth up."—But to teach in the true spirit of the word; to drink in, and to communicate to others, the real marrow and fatness of the gospel; this is no trifling task. It requires much study, prayer, and self-examination, as well as an intimate acquaintance with the different tempers and capacities of children. And is this too much? No teacher who handles at all "the sword of the Spirit," should dare to rest satisfied with any thing short of this. If teachers were more faithful, there is every reason to believe that conversions would be more abundant. The winter is just upon us. Let it witness increasing exertion in behalf of this precious cause.

PROCLAMATION.

By ENOS T. THROOP, *Lieutenant-Governor of the state of New-York, administering the government thereof.*

Whereas the wisdom of man is but a small light, shining around his footsteps, shewing the things that are near, while all beyond is shrouded in darkness, manifesting our dependence upon a God of infinite wisdom, the creator and guide of all things, who directs our path through the dark and unseen places, and to ends which human wisdom foresees not, and evincing that our condition here, whether of good or evil, is according to his good pleasure, operating upon our hearts and minds, and not according to our own will: Wherefore, it is becoming not only in individuals but in nations, to prostrate themselves before Him, in humble thankfulness, for all the good things which he has vouchsafed to them, and to implore the continuance of the divine favour, according to his good pleasure. Deeply impressed with these truths, and in conformity to usage, I do hereby appoint and set apart *Thursday, the ninth day of December next*, and recommend its observance throughout this state, in religious exercises, and thanksgiving to almighty God, for having continued his singal favour to the people of this state, and these United States, during the past year; and especially, for having given to us fruitful and healthful seasons, to the comfort and nourishment of our bodies; for having continued in us exertions for the general diffusion of knowledge and learning, to the enlightening of our minds, and fitting us for the enjoyment of our social advantages, and the preservation of our inestibable privileges as a nation; for having cultivated in us a spirit of charity, and an enlightened sense of religious and moral duties, and preserved to us an unrestrained religious worship according to the dictates of our conscience, whereby we are saved from the bigotry, fanaticism, and cruel persecution for opinion's sake, which in other less enlightened countries have drenched the altars of patriotism and true religion with the blood of human sacrifices; for having protected us from foreign wars and intestine commotions: And as friends of the human race, let us thank him for the signal manifestations of his mercy towards the oppressed people of other nations, by enlightening them to a knowledge of their rights, and inspiring them with a will to repossess them, in a spirit of mercy and forbearance. Finally, let our devout aspirations to the God of all mercies be, that he will continue to us, and to all men, the beneficent dispensations of his providence.

L. S. Given under my hand, and the privy seal, at the city of Albany, the 6th day of November, Anno Domini, 1830.

E. T. THROOP.

Gov. Tomlinson, of Connecticut, in his proclamation for thanksgiving, mentions as grounds of obligation to praise God, that among nations, he is "paralysing the arm of oppression; narrowing the dominion of bigotry and intolerance; spreading the principles of representative government, and meliorating the condition of the human race."

POLITICAL.

FOREIGN.

An arrival at New-York, from Belfast, on Thursday last, brought papers of the 15th October, containing Paris dates to the 11th, and London dates to the 12th.

The Netherlands.—On the recommendation of the King, the States General have agreed to the separation of Belgium from Holland. The King has appointed a commission to carry it into effect, and in the mean time has given to the southern provinces a distinct administration, composed of Belgians, of which the Prince of Orange was chief. It is provided, however, that the two parts of the kingdom shall remain under the same sceptre.

The London Courier, of the 11th October, has the following article:—

Junction of Belgium with France.—We have received from Paris the following information of the affairs of the Netherlands:—"M. Gendebien, the gentleman deputed by the provisional government of Brussels, to make an offer of an alliance with France, had interviews with the minister for foreign affairs and others, but was most unsuccessful. He was informed, that, with whatever satisfaction the French government might view the prospect of increased friendly relations with the Belgians, it would only be as connected with the general tranquility of Europe, which would be endangered by annexing the territory of Belgium to France, or placing it under the special protection of the latter country." It was in consequence of the bad success of M. Gendebien's mission, that the provisional government of Brussels issued a proclamation, declaring Belgium an independent state. Under what form of government, and what chief, this state is to be placed, is now the point of interest. The objections in other quarters to its being independent, are not, we believe, such as to cause any serious obstacles as to the settlement of the question.

Proclamation.—The King, on the 5th of October, issued the following proclamation to the Hollanders:—

"*We, William, &c.*—To all to whom these presents shall come, greeting. Faithful to the oath taken to the constitution, in pursuance of the obligation which we have to fulfil with regard to our subjects, we have employed in vain every method of pacifying the armed revolt which has taken place in the southern provinces. Finding it impossible, in consequence of events which have followed each other with the greatest rapidity, to protect the loyal inhabitants of those provinces against the overwhelming force brought against them, we feel that it is neccessary to turn our undivided attention to that part of our kingdom, whose loyalty to our house and to the institutions of a well organised social condition, has been displayed in so positive a manner. You see with what rapidity the conduct, to which a multitude deserving pity has been driven, has produced terrible disasters. Your prudence, your fidelity to your duties, your attachment to honour, and, above all, your belief in the existence of a God, who punishes injustice, have prevented you from being carried away by the tempest. The maintenance of that liberty which the united Low Countries have enjoyed during centuries, would then perhaps forever be impossible, and your ruin had been certain. Inhabitants of the loyal country, your strength is wanted at present for the protection of your country. The situation of the kingdom requires that a general arming should take place, and that your energy should be employed in preserving all that you hold dear and sacred. The fundamental law declares, that in circumstances similar to those in which we now are, it is one of the first duties of the inhabitants of the kingdom to take up arms.—This order is in accordance with your wishes. To arms, then, at the pressing demand of your sovereign! To arms, for the cause of order and the laws! To arms, under the proctection of almighty God, who has so often saved the Low Countries and the House of Orange from the greatest dangers.

"We shall order the governors of towns and communes to take immediately such measures as will give the greatest facilities to the speedy equipment of volunteers, in the mode best adapted to the objects to be effected in different localities. They will shortly receive from us the necessary instructions. *Hague, Oct. 7, 1830.*"

Belfast, Oct. 11.—The Belgic provinces are now employed in preparing a constitution for themselves. The proposal of the Prince of Orange has come too late. The Belgians pay no regard to the promises of a house, who first tried to rule over them as a province conquered by the sword; and who, when the attempt has been thrown back, with disgrace, on the head that originated it, would now make offers of reconciliation, which they cannot withhold. The Prince calls on the Belgians to accept a separate constitution, with himself at their head; they will form a constitution for themselves, but the house of Nassau shall have nothing to do with its formation. The provisional government are taking the necessary measures for settling their own affairs. They will have an independent government, whether it be monarchical or republican. The following decrees of the provisional government, are preparatory to the formation of a new constitution:—

A commission for framing a project of a constitution is appointed, and in concert with the central committee it will immediately enter upon its functions. It will first of all occupy itself in preparing a new mode of election, to be as popular as possible. It will present a project of a constitution intended to become, after being submitted to the examination of the National Congress, the fundamental law of Belgium.

Holland.—There is great agitation in Holland. They accuse the King of having, by his obstinacy, brought matters to the present crisis. The merchants of Amsterdam, who had offered pecuniary succours to the King, before matters were brought to the state in which they now are, have closed their purses, excusing themselves upon the ground, that by the depreciation of the public funds, they have experienced great losses. A letter from the Hague says, the King is in a state of anxiety difficult to describe. He regrets much that matters have been driven to this point. Disturbances have broken out in many cities of Holland, where they have refused to pay tho direct imposts.

Punishment of Death in France.—The London Courier contains the following letter from Paris:—

Paris, Oct. 9.—Public attention is much roused in Paris to-day, on account of an important debate that took place last night, in the Chamber of Deputies, respecting the total and immediate abolition of capital punishment.—This question originated in a motion of M. de Tracy. The motion was sent to a special committee. The opinion of the committee was, that the motion ought to pass; but that the question had so many bearings, the decision of the House ought to be postponed till next session. The debate took place yesterday. A most remarkable speech was delivered by M. Keratry, a man of a firm, honest mind, and one of our best writers. He proposed, as an amendment, that the House should address the crown, in order to obtain from the King the proposition of a law abolishing the pain of death for a great many offences, and especially for all political crimes. He was supported by Gen. LaFayette. M. Girod de L'Ain, prefect de police of Paris, insisted on total abolition, on the ground of his personal knowledge (having been 20 years a magistrate) of the inefficacy of the punishment of death. The House admitted, however, M. Keratry's amendment, and an address was agreed upon. The decision on the motion divided the House in the proportion of 229 against 21.

The address was accordingly delivered to Louis Philip, who replied as follows:—

Gentlemen—I receive with great satisfaction the address which you have presented to me. The sentiments to which you give expression have been a long time in my heart. Witness, from my earliest years, of the frightful abuse of the punishment of death in political matters, and of all the evils which have resulted from it to France and humanity, I have constantly and warmly advocated its abolition. The remembrance of those times of disaster, and the melancholy feelings which oppress me when I turn my thoughts to them, will afford you a sure pledge of the eagerness with which I shall hasten to lay before you a project of law conformable to your views. With respect to mine, they will never be completely fulfilled, until we have entirely effaced from our code all those rigours and penalties, at which humanity, and the present state of society revolt.

French National Guard.—There are 2,500 battalions of national guards in France. These 2,500 battalions present a force of 1,300,000 or 1,400,000 men. 500,000 men have already been armed. 400,000 men are completely armed and equipped. 1,700 companies of sapeurs; 400 of cavalry.

Spain.—The London Globe, of the 11th of October, says:—"There is no truth in the report of an insurrection at Cadiz. The letters from that port to-day, are of the 23d, and from Gibraltar 24th ult. They state that every thing remained tranquil in the south of Spain."

Italy.—A revolutionary movement has taken place in Tuscany, hitherto the most peaceable of all the cities of Italy. The tri-coloured flag was hoisted, and shouts of "Liberty, Constitution, The Country," &c. resounded on every side. The military fortunately did not interfere, and order was at length restored by the civil authorities.

England.—The London Morning Chronicle says of the political condition of England:—

"There are warnings which ought not to be neglected. The aristocracy and the church are boldly denounced every where as the enemies of the country. This expression of a deeply felt conviction is not to be trifled with. The time for sneering or railing is gone by. During periods of indifference, men may be laughed out of their feeble resolves; but enthusiasm and resolution never yet were turned aside by such weapons."

In the manufacturing towns in England, the working class are generally employed, but the pay will scarcely enable them to support their families. The troubles in Holland have slackened the demand for Manchester goods.

From Spain.—By the brig Plato, Capt. Bradford, from St. Sebastians, Bourdeaux papers to the 5th of October have been received. The newspaper publications at St. Sebastians had been suppressed by government. We learn, however, verbally, from Capt. Bradford, that Spain was in a great ferment; that men of character and influence were daily leaving Spain, for the frontiers of France, and that he was informed by his merchant, that several arrests of influential individuals had taken place at Madrid, and that a Spanish force was collecting at Bayonne, where 1200 men had already assembled, to take advantage of the first favourable moment to march into Spain. It was evident that a crisis was at hand, and the government was taking active measures, fortifying, &c. to meet the threatened revolution.—*Bost. Adv.*

From Paris.—Extract of a letter from an American gentleman of intelligence at Paris, dated Oct. 7, to his correspondent in Baltimore:—

"France and Paris are perfectly tranquil.—Their domestic peace and happiness were seriously threatened, however, some weeks ago, by the growing power and insolence of clubs. For a short time they sustained an almost equal authority with the government, and would soon, if not subdued, have driven the ministry from its seat, dissolved the present too wise and moderate legislature, and involved France in another revolutionary plunge. But fortunately, the ministry saw the danger to their country, and determined to enter boldly and openly into the contest. It was certainly one in which one or the other of the parties must close their existence. They were honestly and stoutly seconded by LaFayette, and in three days the clubs were dispersed by the national guards, without bloodshed or even violence. This result contributed powerfully to restore tranquility and public confidence; and Paris is now as orderly, and doubtless will soon be as prosperous, as ever it was."

Extract of a letter from Gen. LaFayette, to a gentleman of Philadelphia, dated Paris, Oct. 9, 1830:—

"We persist in our system of non-intervention; but while we declare that if the other powers shall enter the territory of our neighbours, for instance, Belgium, Piedmont, or Spain, by sea, we will immediately enter it likewise; and in a contrary case, we shall leave those neighbours to settle their own affairs. It does not prevent a lively interest being felt in France for those who follow our example. The independence of Belgium is one of the first fruits of our revolution. You will see, upon the whole, that we are advancing in the path of political and social civilisation.

"The wound of Levasseur is not yet cured; but he is better."

The House of Orange.—The following is a note to a very useful and interesting article, on the rise, progress and decline of commerce in Holland, in the last number of the Edinburgh Review:—

"The antiquity of the houses of Bourbon, Hapsburgh, and Brunswick, is perhaps equal to that of the house of Orange, and they are greatly superior to it in the magnitude of their dominions; but in every other respect they are its inferiors. To have been the principal instruments in rescuing Holland from the blind and brutal despotism of old Spain, and in the deliverance of England from the tyranny of the Stuarts, is the peculiar distinction of the princes of the house of Orange, and reflects more true glory upon them than they could have derived from the most extensive conquests. There is no single family to whom the civilised world is so largely indebted."

DOMESTIC.

Election.—The following is a statement of the votes given at the late election, in the county of Oneida:—

For Governor.

Enos T. Throop,	5536	Francis Granger,	3986

For Lieut. Governor.

E. P. Livingston,	5575	Samuel Stevens,	3951

For Senator.

Henry A. Foster,	5224	N. Huntington,	3816

Ephraim Hart, 475.

For Member of Congress.

Sam'l Beardsley,	5498	S. N. Dexter,	3850

F. C. White, 249.

For Members of Assembly.

Aaron Comstock,	5519	James Platt,	3962
Reuben Bettis,	5515	T. H. Hamilton,	3727
Riley Shepherd,	5502	Josiah Bacon,	3776
J. F. Trowbridge,	5504	S. Brigham, Jun.	3732
David Moulton,	5243	Erastus Upson,	3725

Workingmen's Ticket.

Gardiner Avery,	319	John Storrs,	313
John J. Knox,	306	Aaron Barnes,	315

David Pierson, 262.

Since our last, returns of the election have been received, either officially or by report, from all the counties in the state. The majority for Gov. Throop will be between 8 and 9000. Twenty-three of the members of Congress elected are Jacksonians, and eleven are national republicans or anti-masons. Five of the Senators are Jacksonians, and three are anti-masons.—Of the Assembly, about two-thirds of the members elected are Jacksonians.

Georgia and the Indians.—The Legislature of Georgia met on the 19th ult. Gov. Gilmer's message is devoted to the affairs of the Cherokees. He insists on the right of soil and jurisdiction of the state over them, and contends that the treaties which have been from time to time made with them, by the general government, were mere "*expedients*, by which ignorant, intractible and savage people have been induced, without bloodshed, to yield up what civilised governments had the right to possess, by virtue of that command of the Creator, delivered to man upon his formation—"Be faithful, multiply and replenish the earth, and subdue it."

This passage (says the editor of the New-York Daily Advertiser) contains some very important doctrines, particularly as coming from the chief magistrate of a state, when in his official character addressing the legislature of that state. Is it then so, that all the innumerable treaties which we have negociated with Indian tribes, have been mere gull traps to delude those unwary confiding nations into the forms of treaties, with all the parade of considerations, stipulations, and agreements, for the mere purpose of defrauding them, *in a peaceable way*, out of their property and territories? If our government has from the beginning resorted to such mean, base, and dishonest "expedients," to cheat the Indians out of their possessions, merely because they were an "ignorant, intractible, and savage people," words cannot be found strong enough to express the vileness and wickedness of the conduct referred to. As the Indians are an unmanageable, and at the same time a fighting race, it has been found easier, cheaper, and less hazardous, to defraud them of their property and their rights, in the form of bargains, than to rob them in open, manly warfare. Such we understand to be the true translation of Gov. Gilmer's language on the subject. This is a reproach of too deep a hue to be submitted to, especially if we ever mean to lay claim to the character of a just and equitable nation.

It seems, however, that the government of Georgia has been made to feel the censure which has been so universally passed upon it, for perhaps the most odious feature of the law extending the jurisdiction of the state over the Indians; for Gov. Gilmer afterwards remarks: "It is due to our Indian people, that that provision of the law of 1829 should be repealed, which prevents Indians, and the descendants of Indians, from being competent witnesses in the courts of the state, in cases where a white man is a party. The present law exposes them to great oppression, whilst its repeal would most probably injure no one. Attempts have been made to strip them of their property by forged contracts, because of the impossibility of defending their rights by the testimony of those who alone can know them."

The chief magistrate of Georgia has therefore discovered, in the course of nearly a twelve month, that a provision of the act of that state, which would probably have found few advocates in Turkey, or in Algiers, was upon the whole oppressive, and had better be altered.

We believe (adds the editor of the Advertiser) that Gov. Gilmer is the first commentator upon the scriptures, who ever discovered, in the general direction to Adam and Eve to be fruitful, and multiply, and replenish the earth, and subdue it, a latent authority, at the end of six thousand years, to oppress, plunder, and destroy the North-American Indians. We have no idea that our first parents so understood it; and we much doubt whether Cain himself, even when bound to the land of Nod, ever adopted so unjust and licentious a sentiment. It certainly cannot be contained in the general order to "be fruitful, and multiply, and replenish the earth," for the Georgia policy has a directly contrary tendency. And the expression, "subdue it," probably referred to its cultivation, rather than to the conquering of Indians at so remote a period of time, as there were then no Indians to subdue. Surely it would be a loose construction of the text, to suppose that the authority for passing the legislative act of Georgia of 1829 is fairly derived from it.

John Randolph.—This gentleman arrived in London, from St. Petersburgh, on the 29th of September, on his way to the south of France, to spend the winter, intending, as is said in the government paper, to return to St. Petersburgh in the spring. His favourite servant, Juba, arrived at Boston, week before last, with thirteen packages of his master's effects. Many singular anecdotes are related in the papers, respecting Mr. Randolph's singular deportment in St. Petersburgh; but to what extent they are entitled to credit we know not. He remained in that city about three weeks.

Ohio.—The Ohio election has resulted in the success of Gen. M'Arthur, the Clay candidate, by a majority of about 3000 votes. Eight of the fourteen members of Congress are Clay men; and the same party, it is said, will have a majority of from four to eight in the state legislature.

Death of John Adams.—The Asiatic Journal, for October, mentions the death of John Adams, governor of Pitcairn's island. He was the last of the mutineers of the English ship Bounty, and had resided on the island forty years. His character appears to have undergone a remarkable change during the early part of his residence there, since which time he is represented to have been a pattern of all the virtues which adorn society. Under his influence the colony long since assumed a character of order, morality, and even piety, which has astonished every one that has had opportunity to behold it.

From Texas.—A Texas paper, of Sept. 25th, remarks—"The Indians on the east of the Mississippi, are driven like dogs from the grass of their fathers, and huddled together on the northern frontier of Texas, ready to pass over and occupy the whole country."

Life of Mahomed.—The tenth number of the Family Library, published by J. & J. Harper, New-York, has just appeared. It is "the Life of Mahomed, founder of the religion of Islam, and of the empire of the Saracens." The author is Rev. George Bush, of Waterford, Saratoga co. N. Y. We understand that the manuscript was thoroughly examined by several good critics, and pronounced exceedingly interesting, and worthy a place in the Family Library. From a cursory perusal of the work, we fully concur in this opinion, and we are pleased to see the publishers encourage American writers. This work contains more information of its distinguished subject than is contained in any other history. A plate of the sacred temple at Mecca is in the volume.—*Albany Daily Advertiser.*

New Work on Greece.—Rev. R. Anderson intends to present the public with the result of his obervations on Greece, made during his excursions in that country in the year 1829. The work will contain about 350 pages 12mo.

Counterfeits.—Counterfeit $100 notes of the United States Bank are in circulation. They are extremely well executed; the water marks and vignette are nearly as good as genuine. A few days since one was presented at the bank of Geneva.—*Geneva Gazette.*

William P. Hallett, Esq. of the city of New-York, is appointed clerk of the supreme court, in the place of James Fairlie, Esq. deceased.

College of William and Mary, Virginia.—This ancient institution has revived, and promises to recover its reputation, under the presidency of Rev. A. Empire, D. D. a presbyter of the protestant episcopal church. It has seven professors, and one hundred and four students in the college and grammar school connected with it.

James Powers, receiver of the bank of Columbia, has obtained an order from the chancellor, permitting him to pay on demand, at his office in Catskill, fifty cents on the dollar, to all such creditors of the bank, that since the 4th day of May last, and until and including the first day of October past, have proved their claims against said bank.

As Rev. Dr. Griffin was returning from Troy with his family on the 3d inst. the carriage in which they were seated was unfortunately overturned and the collar-bone of Mrs. G. was broken.

MARRIED,

On the 24th ult. by Rev. Mr. Brainard, Mr. *Nathan Morgan*, of Verona, to Miss *Cynthia Keene*, of Westmoreland. On the 31st ult. Mr. *Oren Rogers*, of Oppenheim, to Miss *Velinda Wood*, of Verona. On the 2d inst. Mr. *Otis Bradt*, to Miss *Amanda J. Leet*, both of Verona. On the 4th inst. Mr. *James Filkins*, of Verona, to Miss *Sally Ann Simmons*, of Rome.

In New-York, on the 28th ult. Rev. *Daniel C. Axtell*, pastor elect of the second presbyterian church in Auburn, to Miss *Maria L. Dey*, daughter of A. Dey, Esq. of New-York.

In Princeton, N. J. on the 21st ult. *William K. M'Donald*, Esq. attorney at law, of Alexandria, D. C. to Miss *Hannah M Carnahan*, daughter of Rev. James Carnahan, president of Princeton college.

DEATHS.

In Greenwich, Con. on the 6th inst. Capt. *Henry Waring*, a distinguished officer of the revolution, aged 87.

In Elmira, Tioga co. Mrs. *Catharine Carpenter*, wife of Gen. M. Carpenter, aged 60.

In Urbana, Steuben co. Mrs. *Azubah Younglove*, formerly of Cambridge, Washington co. aged 90.

In Ovid, Seneca co. on the 31st ult. of hydrophobia, Mr. *Vale*. He had been bitten by his dog, supposed to be mad, eight or nine weeks previous to his death. His sufferings were extreme; and on the day he died, by his own request, that he might not injure his friends, he was bound to his bed, where he endured the most dreadful agonies, until death closed the scene.

In Bloomfield, on the 29th ult. Rev. *Aaron C. Collins*, aged 63.

In Riga, Monroe co. on the 28th ult. Mr. *Addison Hubbard*, aged 21, son of Deacon Abel Hubbard.

NEW BOOKS & STATIONARY.

HASTINGS & TRACY, No. 94, Genesee street, have just received an extensive assortment of BOOKS & STATIONARY, among which are the following:—

Douglass on the advancement of Society in Knowledge & Religion, Stuart's Essays on Future Punishment, Lectures on the Gospel of St. Matthew, by Bishop Porteus, Wardlaw on Prayer, Essay on the Hieroglyphical System of Champollion, Biblical Theology, by Storrs & Flatt, Wood on Inspiration, Professor Stuart's Letters to Dr. Channing on Religious Liberty, Dwight's Psalms and Hymns, (large edition), Memoirs of Rev. Levi Parsons, Missionary to Palestine, Payson's Sermons, James' Church Member's Guide, Paley's Theology illustrated, Gibbs' Hebrew Lexicon, Stuart's Hebrew Grammar, Daily Food for Christians, Edwards on Revivals, Hopkins' System of Divinity, Dwight's Theology, Advice to a Young Christian, Foster on Decision of Character, Gaston's Collections, Davies' Sermons, Hannan's Baptist Assistant, Family Monitor, Cecil's Remains, &c. &c.

They have also just received the following valuable Classical, Medical, and Miscellaneous Books:—

Newman's Rhetoric, Ancient Atlas, Crabb's Dictionary, Letters to married Ladies, Correspondence of Vice-Admiral Collingwood, with a Memoir of his Life, Visit to Greece and Constantinople, in 1827 & '28, by Henry A. V. Post, one of the Agents of the New-York Greek Committee, The Atlantic Souvenir, for 1831, The Token, do. The Pearl, do. The Youth's Keepsake, do. Wilbur's Lexicon of Useful Knowledge, Crabb's Synonymes, Frugal Housewife, Speeches on the Indian Bill, Polymicrian Greek Testament, Lexicon, & Concordance, Groves' Lexicon, Kaimes' Elements, Alison on Taste, (a new and elegant edition), Charles XII. in French, Dyspeptic's Monitor, Cooper's Surgical Dictionary, Do. Practical Do. Horner's Special Anatomy, Casenave on Diseases of the Skin, Clark on the Diseases of Females, &c.

They have also the following for Infant Schools:—

Infant School Cards, Infant School Manual, Little Grammarian, Child's Song-Book, &c.

Also, Ryan's Astronomy, (new ed.), Blair's Catechism, Pocket Almanacks, Prints, &c. &c.

Utica, Nov. 15th, 1830.

MR. CUSHMAN, being about to leave Utica, wishes to let the House where he resides, corner of Mary and Second streets, till May next. Rent very low. Enquire of Mr. Alexander Seymour.

Utica, Nov. 16, 1830.

WINES, ON COMMISSION.
MARSEILLES, MADEIRA, SICILY, AND RHENISH WINES.

PARKER & HASTINGS, agents for Tubeuf & Privat, Marseilles, and Gracie, Prime & Co. New-York, offer for sale the above Wines, in any quantities, and at New-York prices. Country dealers are particularly invited to call and examine them.

Utica, Nov. 16, 1830. 46

WHOLESALE & RETAIL
BOOT AND SHOE STORE.

BARTHOLOMEW & DOUGLASS, respectfully inform their Friends and the Public generally, that they have taken the Store on the corner of Genesee and Liberty streets, opposite the National Hotel, where they will keep constantly on hand, a complete assortment of Gentlemen's and Ladies' Boots and Shoes, which they warrant to be of the best quality. For taste and fashion, they are not to be surpassed by any in the state.

Utica, Nov. 16, 1830. 3m46

REMOVAL.

JAMES INGOLS has removed from his old stand to No. 42, Genesee street, next door above Clark's four-story Building. *Utica, Nov. 1, 1830.* 44

FRIZETTS, CURLS, BRAIDS, &c.

JUST received from New-York, a lot of Frizetts, Puff Curls, Braids, &c. by JAMES INGOLS.

Utica, Nov. 1, 1830. 44

CLINTON FEMALE SEMINARY.

THE Winter Term of this Institution will commence on Thursday the 18th of November. Terms as usual. *Clinton, Oct. 22, 1830.* 43w4

HOUSES TO LET.

A BRICK House on Lansing street, two wood Houses on Varick street, and one on Whitesboro' street. Also, the new Brick Store, No. 76, Genesee street.—Enquire of PARKER & HASTINGS.

Utica, Oct. 26, 1830. 43

JAMES DANA & CO.

ARE now receiving, direct from England, their fall supplies of HARDWARE, CUTLERY, SADDLERY, and CABINET WARES; which they offer wholesale and retail, on very advantageous terms to purchasers. Their assortment will be found very general, and well selected. *Utica, Oct. 12, 1830.* 41w6

BRASS ANDIRONS, SHOVELS & TONGS, Tea-Trays, Knives and Forks, Hollow-Ware, and almost every article in the Hardware Line for housekeeping, will be found very low, at the store of JAMES DANA & Co. 88, Genesee street.

PARKER & HASTINGS,

HAVE just received a fresh supply of GROCERIES, embracing almost every article usually kept in their line, which they offer at a small advance from cost, at wholesale or retail. Merchants and tavern-keepers are particularly invited to call, and examine their stock. They have on hand—

75 chests Hyson, Young Hyson, and Hyson Skin Teas, of different cargoes,
15 hhds. St. Croix, and Muscavado Sugars,
30 boxes Lump and Loaf Sugars,
15 boxes and bbls. White, Havanna, and India Sugar.
20 bags Green and Java Coffee,
20 " Pepper and Spice,
40 kegs plug, Ladies' twist and Cavendish Tobacco,
100 boxes Bunch and Bloom Raisins,
10 kegs do.
100 M. Spanish and American Segars,
40 hhds Molasses,
20 casks Lamp Oil, first quality,
150 qt. Cod and Scale Fish,
50 bbls and half bbls Mackerel,
20 do. do. Shad,
60 boxes Bar Soap and Candles,

Herring, Dunfish, Long and Short Pipes, Almonds, Filberts, Brazil Nuts, Cloves, Cassia, Nutmegs, Chocolate, Currants, Mace, Sallad Oil, Prepared Cocoa, London and American Mustard, Sultana Raisins, Cayenne Pepper, Shot, Lead, Mats, Matches, Pepper Sauce, Olives, Pickles, &c. &c. *Utica, Oct. 5, 1830.* 40

WINES.

FOR sale by PARKER & HASTINGS, No. 90 Genesee Street,

20 qr. casks Malaga
15 pipes and qr. casks, different qualities Madeira,
5 " Old Port and Imitation do.
10 doz. Champaigne,
20 " Claret, do. on draught,
A few dozen White Hermitage and Muscat,
10 qr. casks Sherry, Sicily, and Madeira,

WINES.

Utica, Oct. 5, 1830. 40

THE ANNUALS FOR 1831.

THE Atlantic Souvenir, The Token, the Pearl, and the Youth's Keepsake, for 1831, just received by HASTINGS & TRACY, No. 94, Genesee street.

POETRY AND MUSIC.

THE SABBATH.

Which day has God divinely blest,
And by his mandate oft express'd,
Has made a day of sacred rest?
The Sabbath.

Which day is best of all to me;
In which the Saviour I may see,
Who rose to reign eternally?
The Sabbath.

On which bless'd morn did Jesus rise,
Appear to Mary's weeping eyes,
And give his frends such glad surprise?
The Sabbath.

On which do saints so love to meet,
To bow and fall at Jesus' feet,
And hold with him communion sweet?
The Sabbath.

On which does God his law proclaim,
By all the terrors of his name,
To blast his foes to endless shame?
The Sabbath.

On which do all the *truth* and *grace*,
That meet and smile in Jesus face,
Proclaim salvation to our race?
The Sabbath.

On which does God his Spirit send,
To cheer the heart of ev'ry friend;
And make the will of foes to bend?
The Sabbath.

On which does God his church increase:
Poor sinful souls from sin release,
And grant, to *penitents*, sweet peace?
The Sabbath.

On which does that eternal scheme,
(To angels an eternal theme),
Redemption, shine, an endless beam?
The Sabbath.

On which does Satan feel a wound,
His kingdom totter to the ground,
His legions hate the gospel's sound?
The Sabbath.

On which, though angry nations war,
And dash, like waves against the shore,
Shall "*Truth*" prevail, till time's no more?
The Sabbath.

Which day of all that God has made,
Points out, beyond death's dismal shade,
A "resurrection from the dead?"
The Sabbath.

Which day, fast as the moment's fly,
Type of eternal rest on high,
Speaks of a Sabbath in the sky?
The Sabbath.

Then let my soul with rapture, say,
"Hail, holy morn, come, smiling ray,
I love to keep that holy day,
The Sabbath."

ANTHEMS AND SET PIECES—No. VII.

"AWAKE UP MY GLORY."—This anthem, which is by Wanly, a name of some note, is nevertheless a most miserable production. It is an old piece; and in those days when words were little regarded, it may have been thought pretty fine. Now, while the music is out of date, there is nothing to divert our attention from the subject in hand. And unfortunately, the continual repetition of the phrase, "I MYSELF," in the first strain, produces, to begin with, an effect so disgustingly egotistical, that nothing which follows can reconcile us to the character of the piece. The piece ought never to be sung before a christian assembly. It ought, indeed, to be banished entirely from our American compilations. As a whole, it is entirely out of character. It might answer for Pharisees and hypocrites, who love to *boast* of their religion; but not for the meek and lowly followers of the Redeemer.

MISCELLANEOUS.

From the New-York Observer.

LATE EVENTS IN EUROPE.

The Christian Observer, for September, which we have just received from London, has the following remarks on the recent events in Europe:—

The successful opposition to the unconstitutional measures of the late government in France, seems to be the signal for stirring up the latent embers of discontent in various other parts of Europe. A large portion of the continent has been for some years one vast volcano, with a crater in almost every principal town and city; which there required only a single shock to urge into one general and overwhelming concussion.—We are led to this remark more particularly by the present disturbed condition of the kingdom of the Netherlands; to understand which, as well as other recent continental events, it is necessary to revert to the circumstances which gave rise to the formation of that ill-sorted state.

At the period of the first French revolution, the nations of Europe had for the most part been for generations accustomed to certain well defined political and geographical divisions; but soon these land marks were removed, and, at the period of Bonaparte's highest elevation, almost the whole continent had been remodelled. Upon his downfall in 1814, it became requisite to readjust the continental balance; and the Congress of Vienna, composed of all the great powers of Europe, undertook that difficult and delicate task.

To please all parties was impossible. To recur wholly to the territorial and political arrangements which had existed before the war, would have been neither desirable nor practicable. Much less was it possible to adhere to those new adjustments which had grown up under the giant sway of imperial France, and which naturally fell to pieces with the conquest of Paris, and the expulsion of the Napoleon dynasty.

Upon looking back at the difficulties of the case, it would seem to have been the safest and most satisfactory plan, to have consulted, in a good measure, the reasonable wishes and rights of the various nations whose interests were involved in the new arrangements; and thus to have prevented future changes, not by external force, but by securing internal repose and contentment. But a different view of the question appears to have been entertained, and, we doubt not, with perfect honesty, by the leading members of the allied powers. It was thought better to model out Europe in such a manner as might preserve an even balance of power, and especially prevent any future aggressions on the part of France; and, in case of partial discontents or risings, to concentrate, if necessary, upon the disturbed spot the whole force of Europe, to restore the equilibrium.

In the mean time, till the various parties concerned had become accustomed to their new lot, and grown satisfied with it, it was considered desirable to establish a sort of international military police, and to bridle the malcontents with the force of foreign arms. The agitation of five and twenty years had every where left a boiling surf, which it was thought necessary to watch with suspicion till the elements should gradually settle into peace, lest all Europe should again be exposed to shipwreck. One great object was to cripple those powers which had most zealously abetted the common enemy, in order to prevent a recurrence of the evil.

Amongst these arrangements, the King of Saxony was constrained to give up part of his dominions to Prussia; Genoa was awarded to the King of Sardinia; the north of Italy to Austria, and a large slice of Poland to Russia; Norway was cut off from Denmark, and given to Sweden; and, to complete all, with a view to raise a powerful barrier against France, the Netherlands were severed from that country, and tacked on to the United Provinces, and made a kingdom under the Prince of Orange, by the title of King of the Netherlands.

Many of these arrangements, as was anticipated, were highly unpopular among the parties whose condition was thus allotted without their consent, nay, against their urgent remonstrances. Other discontents also soon began to arise in various places, from the non-fulfilment of promises which had been made, as was the case in the German states, to afford constitutional governments and liberal institutions to the people. Hence, as we before remarked, all Europe has been for fifteen years one vast volcano, which has exploded occasionally in various places, but with only partial effect, and has been, for the time, apparently extinguished. In particular, in Spain, in Naples, and in Portugal, the people rose, and obtained by force, a charter or bill of rights; more democratical certainly than we Britons think desirable, though less so than our children in America have adopted; but whether good or bad, at least susceptible of improvement, and incomparably better than the blind and cruel despotism of a Ferdinand or a Miguel, or the yoke of the house of Austria. But in all these cases the armed police of Europe interfered, and, at the point of the bayonet, restored the old despotisms, and scattered the constitutional charters to the winds. The insurgent nations were conquered, and others were intimidated by their fate; but in the mean time the elements of dissatisfaction have only been spreading more widely and deeply; and, at this very moment, trains are laid all over Europe, which seem to require only such a signal as the late successful revolution in France, to cause the whole magazine of combustible elements to explode. And who shall say, after such an explosion, when the elements may again return to peace?

The late Lord Londonderry had been too much mixed up with the organisation of this artificial balance of power, to be willing, for some years, to see the dangers that were likely to arise out of it; though even he at length became convinced that some relaxation of the system had become necessary. Mr. Canning, who succeeded to his post, had no such scruples; he plainly expressed his fears. The next war in Europe, he said, would be a war of *opinions*, and when it commenced no man could tell how it might end. He wished, therefore, to allow the safety valve to be opened gradually, and thus, by little and little, to let off the dangerous pressure. The policy of Lord Londonderry, as we have observed, had been to assist France, Austria, and Russia, to screw it down more tightly; by which, indeed, they for a time repressed a few partial bursts of discontent; but the fierce heat was raging beneath, the elastic power was accumulating its energies, the peril was every hour augmenting, and it seems now not unlikely that one vast simultaneous explosion may ensue, unless prevented, even yet, by wise measures and timely concessions.

The plan of coercing nations by mere severity and military power is becoming every day less practicable. Ferdinand and Miguel are trying perhaps the last experiment to effect it in Spain and Portugal; but no thinking man expects they will long succeed, and we certainly believe no honest man wishes it. It is only foreign power or influence that has rendered them so far victorious, and the main spring of this extraneous pressure is now snapt by the late events in France.—The ultimate result we would trust will be beneficial. We hope that in the end it will open the way to social happiness, public and private virtue, and, above all, the diffusion of the gospel of peace. But in the mean time the struggle may be fearful; for contending passions are afloat, and justice and mercy are not the characteristics of our fallen nature, either on the side of the beseiger or the besieged. Let us pray to Him who is the author of peace and the lover of concord, that our fears may be frustrated, and that the political institutions of Europe, and ultimately of the world, may be placed, under the guidance of his almighty providence, on the footing best calculated to promote glory to God, and peace and good will to man.

The following remarks show the cause of the strong feelings which have recently been displayed by the contending parties in the Netherlands:—

The particular case of the kingdom of the Netherlands, which at present excites peculiar attention, stands as follows:—Belgium and Holland were united, not at the wish of the parties concerned, but by a confederacy of foreigners, who paired these two states, to make one sufficiently powerful to interpose an obstacle to the hostile loco-motion of France; for which purpose a strong line of fortresses were to be kept up along the whole frontier. This forced political matrimony has not however proved altogether acceptable to either of the parties on whom it was imposed, especially to Belgium. No two nations could be less fitted to be wedded together. Their institutions, their habits, their religion, their language, were and are complete antipathies. The inhabitants of the Netherlands, or Belgium, are somewhat Gallic in their temperament; the inhabitants of the United Provices, or Holland, are the antipode—Dutch; the former catholic, the latter protestant; the former is a manufacturing, the latter a commercial people; the former are accustomed to foreign dominion, the latter have for ages been proud of their independence; the former prefer France, the latter England; and their very languages differ, so that the books, and laws, and proclamations, which are vernacular to the one, are unintelligible to the other. The only reason for uniting them was not the wish of the parties, but to maintain the conservative policy of Europe. In order, however, to conciliate both nations, it was determined by the allies that the King should reside alternately at Brussels and the Hague; and that both should be represented in one common legislative body. But no cordial union has ever existed; and the late events in France having removed from Belgium somewhat of the extraneous pressure which secured her coherence with Holland, she has broken out into rebellion, and openly seeks, besides the redress of some alleged grievances, a dissolution of the alliance.

From the Luzerne Gleaner.

FROM THE DESK OF POOR ROBERT THE SCRIBE.

If your children you'd command,
Parents keep a steady hand.

Our parson used to say, "Just as the twig is bent the tree's inclined;" and therefore every little fellow of us, rag, tag, and bobtail, used to be obliged to say our catechism every Saturday afternoon. And methinks I can trace the influence of the serious lessons, in the conduct and opinions of every man who was brought up under the venerable pastor.

The government, as well as the education of children, is a matter of the most momentous concern.

Mrs. Hasty is as good dispositioned a woman as you will find in an hundred; but she "don't keep a steady hand" with her children. "Tommy," said she, "let that clock case alone." Tommy turned round, whistled for half a minute, and went to work at the clock again. "Tommy," said she, angrily, "if you don't let that clock alone, I certainly will whip you. I never did see such a boy, (said the mother), he don't mind a word I say." She continued her knitting, while Tom continued at the clock case, till *over* it tumbled, and dashed the clock and case to pieces. The mother up with the tongs, and knocked poor Tom sprawling among the ruins. Tom roared like bedlam, and the kind woman took him in her lap—was sorry she had hurt him, but then he should learn to mind his mother; and giving him a piece of cake to stop his crying, picked up the ruins of the clock.—What was the consequence? Why, Tom, who, with "a steady hand" to govern him, would have become a man of worth, turned out a hasty ill natured villian.

My neighbour Softly, good woman, don't whip her poor dear children, however bad they may conduct; for they cry so loud and so long, she is afraid they will go into fits. Yet she keeps a rod hanging up over the mantel-piece, threatening them every hour in the day.

Old Captain Testy swore his children should be well governed. So he laid by a good hickory, and for every offence thrashed his children till they were beaten into hardihood and shamelessness. When they appeared on the theatre of life, they were only fit for robbery and the whipping post.

How different was the government of my old friend Aimwell and his wife. If one corrected a child, the other never interfered. When the first ray of knowledge began to dawn upon their infant minds, they commenced a steady course of proceeding.—They never directed what was improper to be done, or misunderstood; but so long as the child resisted through *temper*, they continued to persist until that temper yielded. A second whipping was rarely necessary. A steady hand, a mild but firm manner of issuing their commands, were always sure to produce obedience. It was an invariable rule with them, when they were in a passion, never to punish their children; never to promise them the minutest thing without performing; and yet their children loved them most tenderly; wantoned and played their little gambols about them with the utmost freedom. If it was convenient, they came to the table; if *not*, without a murmur they waited. They grew up patterns of filial obedience and affection, and added to society the most correct, useful and respectable members.

Listen to old Robert. Never strike a child while you are in anger. Never interfere with your husband or wife, in the correction of a child in its presence. The parents must be united, or there is an end of government. Never make *light* promises to your children of rewards or punishments; but scrupulously fulfil what you promise.—Begin early with your children; if the temper be high, break it while young; it may cost *you* and them a pang, but will save *you both* fifty afterwards; and then be steady in your government. Use the rod sparingly. It is better and easier to command from their love and respect, than by *fear*. Keep these rules, and my word for it, your children will be a happiness to you while young, and an honour to you when they grow up.

HOME.—A FRAGMENT.

The last rays of the setting sun had tinged the horizon with gold; the blue vault of the heaven was cloudless, calm and serene. Mingled sounds of the pearly rivulet and the bird of song came stealing upon the soul, sweet as the visions of youth; soft murmurs broke in upon the stilly silence, like music on the hour of repose. The lake, unruffled by a single breeze, seemed to smile in its quiet rest, as if storms and tempests were glowing brightly as the polished mirror, with unnumbered trees and blossoms impressed upon its bosom. The gentle zephyr so lightly breathed upon the dewy bowers, that even the aspen leaf would have forgotten its trembling. The glad earth, which I had seen but a few short months before, clad in wintry garments of fleecy snow, was now clad in cheerfulness and smile, declaring that blight and frost had passed away.

Mingled recollections came crowding thick and fast upon the soul, when, turning an angle in the road, the village of ——— burst upon my view in all its peerless beauty. The much loved friends I had left but a few years ago, blooming with health and happiness, might now be slumbering in their narrow houses in solitude and silence; and the bright blossoms of spring might now be blooming over their resting place. * *

'Twas the hour of prayer. With countenances beaming with health and hope; with hearts beating high with gratitude to the Author of all good, the children of the Most High came up to the feast of the tabernacles. There, before the altar; there, in the temple of the Eternal, was raised the anthem and the song to Him who made the world; not to supplicate the wrath of Jehovah; not to appease his vengeance, did his children bow before him; but to thank him for that kindness which knows no bound. At this hour so beautiful and bright, the type of that glorious world where tears and sighs are never known; when the soul is filled with joy and gladness; 'tis there, in that soft hour of peace, when communing with Him who is invisible, that we have a foretaste of unspeakable joys that flow at God's right hand; 'tis there we look forward to that bright period, when purged from every impurity and earthly frailty, we shall wing our way to a *home* of glory, where our praises will be without trembling, and our thanksgivings unmingled with tears.

CONTENTMENT.

When Mr. Travers, a non-conformist minister, had been ejected from his living at Brixham, a gentleman procured him the liberty of preaching at a little place near Brentford, in Middlesex, which he did without any emolument. The gentleman meeting him sometime after, inquired what he had for supplying the cure? To which Mr. Travers readily answered, that he had *very much*; "for," said he, "I never preached to a more attentive people in my life."—"But," said the gentleman, "what do they pay you?" Mr. Travers said, Sir J. Harvey thrice invited him to dinner; and being told that was no maintenance, "Sir," said Mr. Travers, "I thank God and you, that I may preach the gospel. I have dined to-day, and God will provide for to-morrow." Although Mr. Travers is described as, at that time, very meanly dressed, "with a few buttons to his doublet, and a blue-leather point to keep the sole and the over-leather of one of his shoes together;" yet he was always cheerful, and displayed resignation and content both in his countenance and actions.—*London Magazine.*

HOW TO ACT IN CASES OF DOUBT.

In cases of doubtful morality it is usual to say—"Is there any harm in doing this?"—The question may sometimes be best answered by asking ourselves another question, "Is there any harm in letting it alone?"

BANK NOTE TABLE.

CORRECTED FROM THE NEW-YORK PAPERS.

New-York.		Newark Ins. Comp'y	par
City Banks	par	Trenton Banking Co.	do
Except Franklin	broken	Rathway Far. & Mec.	do
Long-Island Bank	par	Salem Banking Co.	1 1-2
Dutchess County	par	Monmouth	broken
Lansingburgh	par	Franklin	do
Bank of Albany*	1-4	Hoboken	do
Albany State Bank*	do	Paterson	do
Other Albany Banks*	do	Protection & Lombard	do
Newburgh*	do	Jersey City,	do
Orange County	do	State, Trenton	do
Catskill	do	All others	1-2 a 3-8
Farmer's, Troy*	do	*Pennsylvania.*	
Other Troy Banks	do	Philadelphia Banks	1-4
Saratoga County	do	York	1-2
Mohawk	do	Chester County	3-8
Utica	1-2	Delaware County	do
Geneva	do	Reading	do
Auburn	do	Pittsburgh	1
Ontario	do	Gettysburgh	do
Central	do	Chambersburgh	do
Chenango	do	Carlisle	do
Ithaca	do	Lancaster	do
Ogdensburgh	do	Greensburgh	do
Jefferson County	do	Brownville	do
Wayne County	do	Silver Lake	50
Rochester	do	Others uncertain or broken	
Monroe County	do	*Delaware.*	
Livingston County	do	Banks of this state	1-2
Middle District	broken	*Maryland.*	
Columbia, Hudson	do	Baltimore Banks	3-8
Greene County	do	Somerset & Worc.	broken
Washington & Warren	do	Cumberland	do
Plattsburgh	do	Princess Ann	do
Niagara	do	Elkton	do
J. Barker's Exchange	do	All others	3-4 a 1
Maine.		*Dist. Columbia.*	
Bath	1-2	Bank of Columbia	uncer.
Waterville	do	Alexandria Merch.	broken
Castine	broken	Franklin	do
Wiscasset	do	All others	3-4
Kennebeck	do	*Virginia.*	
Passamaquoddy	do	Banks of this state	3-4 a 1
Hallowell & Augusta	do	*N. & S. Carolina.*	
All others	3-4	Banks of these states	1 a 2
New-Hampshire.		*Georgia.*	
Banks of this state	3-8	Banks of this state	2 a 3
Vermont.		*Ohio.*	
Banks of this state	3-8	Chilicothe	4a5
Massachusetts.		Marietta	do
Berkshire Bank	broken	Steubenville	do
Essex, Salem	do	Farmers & Mechanics	do
Farmer's, Belchertown	do	New-Lancaster	do
All others	3-8	St. Clairsville	do
Connecticut.		Mount-Pleasant	do
Norwich Bank	par	Western Reserve	do
Eagle, New-Haven	broken	Columbus	do
Derby	do	Others uncertain or broken	
All others	1-4	*Miscellaneous.*	
Rhode-Island.		New-Orleans Banks	3
Pawtucket	broken	Michigan	1
All others	3-8	Detroit	broken
New-Jersey.		Upper-Canada, York	3
State, Newark	par	Kingston	broken
Do. Elizabethtown	do	Quebec	3
Do. New-Brunswick	do	Montreal	2

* Bills of these Banks, $20 and upwards, par.

NEW-YORK PRICES CURRENT.

CORRECTED FROM THE NEW-YORK PAPERS.

Ashes.		*Leather.*	
Pot, 100lbs.	$5 47a	Sole, oak tanned, lb.	20a25
Pearl do.	5 75a	—— hemlock	18a22
Candles.		Dressed up. side	1 75a2 67
Mould	9a10	Undressed do.	1 50a2 25
Dipped	9a	*Molasses.*	
Clover-Seed.		New-Orleans, gal.	28a30
Per lb.	6a8	*Oil.*	
Coffee.		Whale, gal.	34a35
Havana	10a12	Sperm, summer	65a67
Java	13a14	—— winter	80a85
Cotton.		Linseed,	83a85
Upland	11a13	*Provisions.*	
Louisiana	12a14	Beef, mess, bbl.	8 00a
Alabama	11a13	—— prime	5 00a
Feathers.		Pork, mess	14 00a
Live American	34a36	—— prime	10 00a
Fish.		Hams, north. lb.	10a11
Dry cod, cwt.	2 37a2 50	Butter, N.Y. dairy	12a15
Scale	1 50a1 62	Hog's Lard	10a11
Pickled, bbl.	3 00a3 25	Cheese	6a8
Mackarel, No. 1	5 87a6 00	*Rice.*	
Shad, Con. mess	8 85a8 50	Prime, 100lbs.	3 12a3 25
Herring	2 27a3 00	*Salt.*	
Flax.		Turks-Island, bush.	45a46
American, lb.	7a8	Liverpool ground	38a40
Flour & Meal.		*Sugar.*	
N.Y. super. bbl.	5 12a5 25	Havana, white, lb.	11a14
Western (canal)	5 25a5 50	—— brown	8a9
Rye flour	3 62a3 75	New-Orleans	7a8
Indian meal	3 62a3 75	Loaf	17a19
Grain.		Lump	15a16
Wheat, northern	1 03a1 06	*Tallow.*	
—— western	1 10a1 12	American, lb.	6a7
Rye	65a66	*Teas.*	
Corn, north yellow	62a63	Bohea, lb.	32a34
Oats	34a36	Souchong	44a75
Barley	60a	Hyson-skin	38a75
Beans, 7 bushels	7 00a8 00	Young-Hyson	70a1 06
Hides.		Hyson	85a1 12
La Plata, lb.	15a16	Gunpowder	1 00a1 30
S. A. horse, piece	1 50a1 60	Imperial	1 00a1 30
Hops.		*Tobacco.*	
First sort, lb.	9a	Richmond, lb.	3a6
Lumber.		Cuba	14a25
Boards, p. M.	15 00a16 00	*Wines.*	
Plank, pine,	25 00a30 00	Madeira, gal.	1 25a3 50
Scantling, pine	15 00a16 00	Port	80a1 75
Do oak	20 00a25 00	Teneriffe, L. P.	90a1 25
Shingles, bundle	2 50a3 50	*Wool.*	
Oak timber, sq. ft.	20a25	Merino, Am. fl. lb.	50a60
Hoops, per M.	35 00a36 00	—— pulled	50a60
Staves, pipe	48 00a50 00	Common	35a40
—— hhd.	35 00a36 00	Spinning	33a40
—— bbl.	28 00a30 00	American Hatter's	30a85

ONEIDA TEMPERANCE HOUSE.

THE Public will understand, by the title assumed for this Establishment, that it is designed to be tributary to the great cause of Temperance; a cause which has enlisted the first talents and the purest benevolence and patriotism of our country. While the Proprietor would hope that he is not actuated by mercenary motives, in this enterprise, he would at the same time say, that in this, as in every other business of fair and honourable competition, he would solicit such a share of public patronage, as shall enable him to sustain his establishment, and thereby furnish the evidence of a growing public sentiment in favour of the doctrine of entire abstinence from the use of ardent spirits, and secure for himself the satisfaction to be derived from having contributed, in some degree, to promote so good a cause.

The location of the Temperance House is central, being opposite the Ontario Branch Bank, and near the post-office, reading-room, baths, &c. The House has recently been enlarged, and will be fitted up in good style. The best Wines, Porter, Beer, Cider, &c. will be provided at all times. Every attention will be paid to travellers that the Proprietor can bestow; and his best efforts shall be exerted to promote the comfort and supply the wants of those who may make his house their temporary home.

☞ The House will be opened on the first day of May next. A few Gentlemen Boarders can be accommodated.

Utica, April 6, 1830. N. SAFFORD. 14

HARDWARE, &c.

JAMES DANA & Co. No. 88, Genesee street, are now receiving, by the late arrivals from England, in addition to their former Stock, a fresh supply of Hardware, Saddlery, Cutlery & Cabinet Ware, which they offer, wholesale and retail, on the most favorable erms. *Utica, May* 25, 1830. 21

STEAM SCOURING AND SPONGING CLOTHES,

OPPOSITE the Old Stand, one door below E. Cross' Marble Factory, by R. & W. PAUL.

The public will please to take notice that my brother has arrived from Paris, with a new style of cleaning clothes, different from any in the United States.

R. PAUL.

N. B.—WM. PAUL hopes that by his steady attendance, and experience in business—having scoured seven years in Paris—that he will receive a share of public patronage, at his present stand, in company with his brother. He can clean Linen as well as Woollen Cloth; also, Silks, Cassimeres, and Cashmeres, and all kinds of apparel. Old and faded garments will be brought to their original color, and warranted not to fade again.

☞ The public are hereby warned to beware of John Granison, as we shall not be accountable for clothes damaged by him in scouring or coloring.

ROBERT PAUL,
WILLIAM PAUL.

Utica, Oct. 5, 1830.

DR. ATTRIDGE'S TINCTURE, FOR DYSPEPSIA.

THIS medicine is offered to the public as an effectual remedy for Dyspepsia or Indigestion, and all Asthmatic Complaints. The discovery of this medicine has been the effect of long and attentive study, and is now made public from the most decided conviction, founded on ample experience, of its power in eradicating this disease, after all other medicine has failed.

Thousands are lingering under this disease in some form, sinking to the grave without a remedy, whom this medicine would certainly restore to perfect health and vigour. Its safety and innocence has been fully attested, so that it may be administered to the tenderest infant. It has been recommended by several of the most distinguished physicians in America, who admit that a more important discovery in medical science has never been made. Its best recommendation is the trial of a single bottle. Every member of society should aid in diffusing information of this discovery. Humanity makes it a duty.

Desirous that this medicine may not be numbered with the host of quack medicines constantly offered to the public to cure all diseases, it will be sold at C. F. Stradling's, (late Tutts') Patent, Public and Genuine Medicine Warehouse, South gate, Royal Exchange, leading from Cornhill, and at Mr. Ward's, 324 Holborn, near Middle Row, London.

Sold by appointment, at the stores of WARNER & SOUTHMAYD, and J. B. MARCHISI, Utica. 39

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber has removed his Medical Dispensary, to No. 39, Genesee street, where he will keep Dr. ROBERTS' WELCH MEDICAMENTUM for sale; and also at the druggist stores of HITCHCOCK & SWAN, J. & W. WILLIAMS, WARNER & HARVEY, and H. STORRS & Co. Genesee street.

The Public are requested to take notice, that in future, every bottle put up by him will have his signature on the label which is on each bottle, and no others will be genuine. It is requested that this may be particularly noticed, as some envious, malicious adversary has made false assertions relating to its origin, preparation, and composition. The Subscriber assures the Public, that its composition is known only by him; and it gives him great pleasure that he is able to say, that in the short term of six months, since this medicine was offered for sale, it has been the means of restoring a number of valuable members of society to their usefulness in life; and he is constantly receiving the most cheering accounts of its great benefits. He could publish a volume of letters and certificates, were it necessary; but it is believed that the respectable letters and certificates already published will be sufficient. The bottles heretofore sent to my accredited agents, without my signature, are of the same quality as those with it.

The use of the Medicamentum is particularly recommended on the commencement of the warm season, and during its continuance, to prevent all bilious disorders and complaints of the bowels. It is recommended by physicians of the first respectability, to use gentle laxatives during that time, and medicines that support the stomach and bowels, and produce healthy secretions and excretions; and no medicine is better calculated to produce these effects than the Welch Medicamentum.

Utica, April 6, 1830. M. HITCHCOCK.

NOTICE.

FOR the accommodation of those who wish to loan money for short periods, I will receive money in deposit at my Lottery and Exchange Office, No. 53, Genesee street, and allow interest at the rate of five per cent per annum, for all sums that remain in my hands one month or more; giving the persons so depositing, liberty to withdraw their money at any time. It is understood, however, that if the money is drawn out within one month, no interest will be allowed.

Utica, Jan. 1, 1829. WILLIAM CLARKE.

PETER PARLEY'S GEOGRAPHY.

HASTINGS & TRACY, publishers of the interesting little work, entitled, "Peter Parley's Method of telling about Geography to Children," now offer it for sale, and will supply Booksellers and others on the same terms with the publishers at Hartford. The previous publications of this author are well known; and the recommendations of the present work are numerous and respectable. *September*, 1830.

REMOVAL.

E. W. & T. ROUNDEY would inform their Friends and the Public generally, that they have removed from their old stand, to their new brick shop, on Jay street, a few rods west of John street bridge; where they will continue to make and keep on hand, a complete assortment of articles in their line, viz: *Cisterns, Hogsheads, Barrels, Tubs, Pails, Keelers, Kegs, &c.* Grateful for past favours, they hope, from the quality of their work, to merit a share of public patronage.

Utica, June 16, 1830. 24

SWAIM'S PANACEA.

PRICE TWO DOLLARS PER BOTTLE.

TO THE PUBLIC.—In consequence of the numerous frauds and impositions practiced in reference to my medicine, I am again induced to change the form of my Bottles. In future, the Panacea will be put in round bottles, fluted longitudinally, with the following words blown in the glass, "SWAIM'S PANACEA, PHILADA." These bottles are much stronger than those heretofore used, and will have but one label, which covers the cork, with my own signature on it, so that the cork cannot be drawn without destroying the signature, without which none is genuine. The medicine may consequently be known to be genuine, when my signature is visible; *to counterfeit which will be punishable as forgery.*

The increasing demand for this celebrated medicine has enabled me to reduce the price to *Two Dollars* per bottle, thus bringing it within the reach of the indigent.

My Panacea requires no encomium. Its astonishing effects and wonderful operation have drawn, both from patients, and medical practitioners of the highest respectability, the most unqualified approbation, and established for it a character which envy's pen, though dipped in gall, can never tarnish. The false reports concerning this valuable medicine, which have been so diligently circulated by certain physicians, have their origin either in *envy*, or in the mischievous effects of the *spurious imitations*. The Proprietor pledges himself to the public, and gives them the most solemn assurance, that this medicine contains neither mercury nor any other deleterious drug.

The Public are cautioned not to purchase my Panacea, except from myself, my accredited agents, or persons of known respectability; and all those will consequently be without excuse, who shall purchase from any other persons. September, 1828. WM. SWAIM.

WARNER & SOUTHMAYD, sole agents for Utica.

Utica, February, 1830. 51

DR. ROBERTS'

WELCH MEDICAMENTUM,

FOR the cure of Dyspepsy, Liver Complaint, Jaundice, Cholic, Fever & Ague, Dysentery, Headach, Loss of Appetite, Flatulence, Hypockondria, Hysterics, Dropsical Complaints, and Heartburn. It also prevents all Bilious Disorders, and removes habitual Costiveness, Asthma, Strangury, Gravel, Rheumatism, Gout, and impurities of the Blood.

A person who uses this Medicamentum, will not require the use of the lancet, or any means of the healing art. It restores and revives the animal spirits, invigorates the system, removes nervous tremors, obtunds rheumatic and anthritic pains, and prevents their return. It cleanses the stomach of all morbid humours, which cause indigestion, acidities, headach and lowness of spirits; cures all bilious disorders, and all cholics of the stomach and bowels, almost immediately; inspires cheerfulness; gives comfort to the dropsical; takes away palpitation at the heart; gives circulation to the blood; restores bloom to the sallow or sickly cheek, and plumpness to the meagre habit; purges without pain, and banishes all cause of fever of every kind. It acts on the stomach, that great reservoir of the human system, a diseased state of which causes all diseases. No alteration in the usual habits of life is required, but the abstaining from distilled spirits.

CERTIFICATES.

Utica, July 17, 1829.

I certify, that I have been afflicted for several years, with liver complaint, indigestion, flatulency, pain in my breast and side, and have received the medical advice of the most celebrated physicians in England, Ireland, and New-York, which has done me no good. Providentially I have received some of Dr. Roberts' Welch Medicamentum, which has given me great relief, and I am able to attend to my business. It has restored my appetite, and relieved my liver complaint, indigestion, costiveness and flatulency, and I am in better health than I have been for many years. I do believe if I had taken the Medicamentum in the early stage of my complaint, I should have been cured immediately; and I recommend it to those who are so unfortunate as to be afflicted with these complaints. T. O'NEIL.

From Rev. Dr. Lansing, pastor of the 2d presbyterian church in Utica:— *Utica, Jan.* 6, 1830.

DR. HITCHCOCK—Dear Sir—I have always been one of the number of those who have placed little confidence in *nostrums* or *specifics*; and for this reason, although I saw your advertisement of the Welch Medicamentum, I could not bring my mind to consent to use it. My sufferings from indigestion, during the past summer, were so severe as to materially affect my comfort, and my capacity for usefulness. I have reason to thank you, Sir, that on hearing of the state of my health, you sent me a bottle of your Medicamentum. I have taken it faithfully, and with entire success. I have not been visited with one of those turns of distress, which before were weekly periodical, since I began to take your valuable medicine. Could I receive the same relief which I have hitherto experienced, on the condition of taking it for life, I should cheerfully comply with such condition.

Your's, very truly. D. C. LANSING.

Utica, July 17, 1829.

SIR—I have taken Dr. Roberts' Welch Medicamentum, according to direction, for a very severe attack of gout and rheumatism in one of my feet and legs. It was so severe, that I was compelled to use a crutch, when walking. After taking the Medicamentum, I commenced getting better; and in three days I am nearly well, and have put on my shoe, and can walk without difficulty. I am so confident that it is a valuable medicine, and ought to be known, that every person afflicted with gout and rheumatism may be benefitted by it, I have thought it my duty to send you this certificate, that you may introduce it into general use. A. P. PAINE.

Utica, June 10, 1829.

I certify that I was attacked with a very severe cholic. After taking two table spoons full of Dr. Roberts' Welch Medicamentum, I was completely cured. In two cases where I have seen it used for the cholic, it cured it in a short time. THOMAS BRYANT.

Sold by M. HITCHCOCK, at his Medical Dispensary, No. 39, Genesee street, Utica.

July 28, 1829. 30

DR. STERRY'S HAIR REGENERATOR, AND PURIFIER OF THE SKIN.

DR. STERRY, after much attention to the important subject of preserving the human hair, has, after many experiments, chemical and physical, been able to discover an article, which is now offered with the greatest confidence for the toilet, as the best thing ever discovered, from its softening and penetrating quality, to produce a good head of hair; to prevent it from falling off when baldness is apprehended; to restore it, when baldness has taken place, and to prevent it from turning grey. It is more nourishing than pomatum, antique oil, or Cologne water. It is a beautiful article for ladies' curls; it makes the hair soft and lively, and produces an uncommon brilliancy. When used on the skin, it purifies, and removes all sunburn, tan, freckles, pimples, redness and roughness whatever. It is superior to any cosmetic, as it leaves the skin a natural freshness and blooming appearance; whereas rouge closes the pores, and causes wrinkles and roughness, and requires renewing every day.

Sold by M. HITCHCOCK, at his Medical Dispensary, No. 39, Genesee street.

Utica, July 28, 1829. 30

TO HATTERS.

FINISHING BLOCKS, of the best quality, and newest fashions, may be had at the Subscriber's shop in Whitesborough, or of the principal Hatters in Utica.

July 28, 1830. L. HOLBROOK.

TERMS OF THE RECORDER.

I. The Western Recorder is published on Tuesday of each week.

II. The price to subscribers is Two Dollars and Fifty Cents, if paid after the expiration of three months from the time of subscribing; or Two Dollars, if paid in advance, or within the first three months.

III. Any person becoming responsible for seven copies or more, will be entitled to one copy gratis.

IV. Wherever ten responsible subscribers shall have been obtained within the limits of any religious society, the clergyman of that society shall be entitled to a copy gratis.

V. No subscription will be received for a less term than one year; and as the price is now reduced to the lowest possible rate, the publishers will urge the necessity of adhering strictly to the above terms.

VI. No paper will be discontinued, unless at the option of the Publishers, till all arrearages are paid.

☞ The postage must be paid on all communications addressed to the Editor or Publishers.